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BELGRADE POLITIKA REVIEWS STUDY ON CEMA ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU232158 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG)--According to the latest study by the Institute for World Economy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, international economic relations now affect the development of the socialist countries to a far greater extent than in the past. At the same time, it is pointed out in this study, the influence of the CEMA countries' economies upon world economic trends is insufficient, regardless of the fact that the production of these countries amounts to 30 percent of world production. However, their participation in world trade is considerably smaller and amounts only to nine percent of the total world trade.

Inefficient Economic Operations

Today economic troubles do not bypass even the countries with central planning systems, although they do not manifest themselves in these countries in the same way as in Western countries. However, bearing in mind the slow-down of economic growth, the decline of agricultural and industrial production, negative foreign trade balance and finally foreign debts, it can be said that these countries are experiencing serious difficulties, the same difficulties that the capitalist countries have been experiencing for a long time.

All indicators show that in the recent period, last year was in many respects the most difficult year for CEMA countries. The set planned targets were not achieved. According to the data released in these countries, the rates of growth of national income, industrial production and other economic fields were relatively low, and the exceptionally unfavorable weather conditions among other things caused a decline in agricultural production.

Naturally, it is a matter for complete analysis to determine the causes of this trend, but it is an indisputable fact that the main causes are an insufficient level of efficiency in economic operations, a shortage of funds for investments, and the effect of all the economic trends in the world and primarily in the capitalist countries.

According to the available data, during the 1950-78 period the national income increased by 4.3 times in the capitalist countries and by 7.6 times in CEMA countries. In the same period, the industrial and agricultural productions in CEMA countries increased by 9.2 and by 2.5 times, respectively.

It is evident that great efforts have been made to achieve these results, but the extensive method of economic operation has nevertheless had its effect. If we also add to all this the fact that there is a shortage of funds for new investments which are necessary at this stage of development, then it becomes clear to a certain extent why these countries, too, have found themselves in economic difficulties.

Verbal Aid to Developing Countries

This problem of investments is often linked in the outside world with the CEMA countries' foreign debts. Today these debts already total about $60 billion.
[paragraph continues]

It is on the basis of this fact that the claim is increasingly made in the West that what is involved in this connection is the so-called crisis of debts, and consequently questions are raised as regards the future investments of Western capital in these countries.

However, considering the fact that the present debts of developing countries alone total about $400 billion, it is clear that any talk about some kind of a crisis in the CEMA countries is unjustified at this time. After all, the best denials of any such talk are heard in these days in the FRG whose banks are prepared to grant to the USSR credits estimated at a total of as much as DM 20 billion for the construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

These business arrangements certainly point out the need for a broader economic opening, regardless of the systems involved. It is certain that, in solving some of their economic difficulties, the East European socialist countries, too, will have to orient themselves much more to cooperation with the developing countries, which could absorb much larger quantities of products both from the East and the West, if certain changes were made in the world economic system. Naturally, the basic prerequisite for this is that the world must first of all make possible a quicker development of these countries and open wider its customs doors to their products. For this reason it is not really easy to explain why at the only just concluded special session of the UN General Assembly, the socialist countries failed to offer to the developing countries anything more than verbal support for their strivings.

LLESHI GREETS PRESIDENT OF YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

AU251718 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Telegram from Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, President of the Yemen Arab Republic]

[Text] The occasion of your national holiday affords me the pleasure to send you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself, best wishes for the progress of the country and the happiness of the friendly people of the Yemen Arab Republic.

ARGICULTURE MINISTER MEETS WITH GREEK PRIME MINISTER

AU251719 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] On 24 September, Yeoryios Rallis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, received Themie Thomai, agricultural minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who is visiting Greece. On this occasion a friendly talk was held. Also taking part in the meeting was Bashkim Dino, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Greece.

ZERI I POPULLIT CARRIES CRITICISM OF CHINESE REFORMS

AU241241 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Tirana, 23 Sep (ATA)--"New Reforms in China on the Old Capitalist Road" is the title of an editorial published today by the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT. The editorial reads:

> The procedures which were followed for the carrying out of changes in the top Chinese hierarchy give to understand that the struggle for power between various factions has not been a minor one;
> The storms and overthrows at the head of the Chinese leadership have not ceased, nor will they ever cease

Recently, the session of the National People's Assembly of China, which was crowned with the release of Hua Guofeng from the post of the Premier of the State Council and the discharge from the state functions of Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and five other so-called veteran leaders, wound up its proceedings. All the discharged preserve the leading posts they have had so far in the party. The official explanation was that this "arrangement" aims at making more agile, more efficient and more dynamic the leading instances of the party and the state power, at relieving some personalities from the heavy burden of current daily affairs, etc. But the procedures which were followed for the carrying out of changes in the top Chinese hierarchy give to understand that, as they came to the point of being raised at the assembly, the struggle for power between various factions, which has constantly been waged in China and, in particular after the death of Mao Zedong, has not been a minor one. According to Hua Guofeng, the decision was taken at the February plenum of the Party Central Committee and not on the eve of the convening of the Assembly, as the agency XINHUA reported. As it seems 6 months had to go by till the posts to be divided, the relations and equilibriums to be established between the old and new groups and clans existing in the Chinese leadership. The storms and overthrows in its leadership have not ceased, nor will they ever cease.

> Despite the fierce attacks Deng Xiaoping publicly launches against Mao Zedong, the decrees of the "emperor" still remain in power; Deng Xiaoping has been discharged three times from and three times has returned to power. If the fourth will occur, this will be nothing to be astonished.

It is true that Deng Xiaoping succeeded in appointing his friends overthrown from the cultural revolution in the key posts, but they were very few to replace that great mass of cadres of several million people who were elevated during this period of time and who, naturally, are gathered round Hua Guofeng, appointed at the head of the country by personal decree of Mao Zedong.

As is seen, despite the fierce attacks Deng Xiaoping publicly launches against Mao Zedong, calling him a "patriarch", "feudal", "responsible" for the unleashing of the cultural revolution, a man who was unable to judge normally in the last years and who can be considered as irresponsible for his actions, the decrees of the "emperor" still remain in power. Hua Guofeng not only preserved the post, not at least formal, of the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, but it was he that presented the political-ideological and economic-organizational program at the National Assembly, under which China had to develop in the coming years.

In the numerous interviews granted recently to the news agencies and big newspapers of the West, Deng has stated that in a near future he will not maintain any longer the leading posts and will carry out only that of the adviser, to give, as he says, his post to younger people. Is this a Chinese way to pose himself as modest and to say in another form that, irrespective of the changes being made, he is the real ruler of China, or does it express his inability to prevent the coming to power of another clan whom he does not like? This is yet unknown, but the changes of the teams of various colours at the head of the Chinese leadership are so frequent and so common, so that nothing makes now any sensation. Deng Xiaoping has been discharged three times from and three times has returned to power. If the fourth will occur, this will be nothing to be astonished.

> The recent events in China show that nothing has changed in the Chinese strategy and policy; China is running at a gallop to create the classical basis and form of capitalist relations.

But the recent events in China draw the attention not for the changes in the top leadership. What results from it is that nothing has changed in the Chinese strategy and policy. The meeting of the last session of the Assembly which almost assumed the form of a party congress ratified the line pursued since Mao Zedong's death nowadays, a line which aims at raising China to the level of an imperialist superpower through the development of the capitalist forces from within and the strengthening of the alliance with the United States and the other reactionary forces from without.

From the speeches held and the orientations given it clearly emerges that this course will be deepened. Furthermore, the decisions which were adopted with regard to the changes that should be done to the existing constitution, which as Je Jianying stated, will also be inspired by non-socialist countries.

Or those which have to do with the issuing of new laws on the enterprises, on the industrial property and the agrarian relations, on the investments of foreign capital, decentralisation of planification etc, go to show that China is running at a gallop to create the classical basis and form of the capitalist relations. All these measures aim at accelerating the process of denationalisation and decollectivisation of the social property as well as the complete destruction of those relations of the socialist type in every sector where they have been established in the first stage, following the victory of the revolution. At the same time on the basis of these new economic relations, the whole reformation of political, juridical, cultural superstructures etc. will deepen.

> All efforts are being made in China to prove even "theoretically" that socialism cannot be built at all in that country.... Even dead, Mao Zedong serves quite fairly to the present Beijing chieftains to carry forward the construction of capitalist relations and the strengthening of alliance with America

Actually in China, not only it is not spoken of socialism, but all efforts are being made to prove even "theoretically" that socialism cannot be built at all in that country. "For a considerable period of time of this society (i.e. of the current Chinese society: ATA ed note) Hua Guofeng stated at the assembly, "the existence of a goods economy is an objective law which operates indispensably." He pretends that "the coexistence of numerous sectors of the economy" in socialism should cover up an endless historical period, as the capitalist private property should live and flourish for an indefinite period of time, or that no attempt should be made to accelerate the transition of the collective property into property of the entire people."

In this question the China's post-Maoist leadership remains loyal through to the end to Mao, who was in favour of a free and unlimited development of the capitalist forces in China, in the state which was considered by him as the state of "new democracy" and which he conceived as a regime that would exist not only endlessly, but also as the most suitable regime for China, in comparison with the socialist one built in the Soviet Union at the time of Lenin and Stalin. It likewise remains faithful to the other thesis of Mao, under which China cannot be industrialized, but only through the private initiative and through the help of foreign capital. "Now that the capitalist West is going to help us to overcome the backwardness we are in, the poverty prevailing over us," Deng Xiaoping states in his interview published in the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DE LA SERA "I do not see that it is the occasion of running after details. No matter how the affairs will run, the positive effects will be more numerous than the negative ones." It is precisely these "teachings" and "opinions" of Mao, especially of the pre-revolution, which make the present chieftains of Beijing preserve "the percent of his good." Even dead, Mao Zedong serves quite fairly to all these so as to promote the construction of the capitalist relations and the strengthening of the alliance with America. Therefore, his embalmed body may be very well kept in the mausoleum and the Mao Zedong thought on the basis of the line applied by the Chinese leadership. [as received] In the arsenal of Mao's thought they always find ready theses and concepts in order to defend capitalism and fight socialism, to attack the revolution and defend the reaction.

> The system which will emerge from the economic reform in China, may assume some Chinese name, but in content and form it will be a direct borrowing of the "self-administration system" which has been applied in Yugoslavia for a long time now

The new course outlined by the National Assembly intends to compltely turn China towards a market economy which represents also the main feature of the capitalist economy. It gave instructions and created a number of commissions to draft the economic reform which will cover all the sectors of the country's life. The system, which will emerge from this reform may assume some Chinese name, but in content and form it will be a direct borrowing of "the self-administration" system that has been applied in Yugoslavia for a long time now The Yugoslav experience, which the Chinese specialists have studied in details and in all the aspects, suits the Chinese revisionists too. It not only can defend and develop the capitalist relations at home, preserving a kind of a socalled socialist facade, but it has also the blessing and approval of the big international capital and in the first place of the U.S. monopolies. "For a long period of time, China's new premier Zhao Ziyang declared to the delegation of the World Bank which visited Beijing during July this year, we considered the goods economy as something contradictory with the socialist system, but now we understood that this is harmful," and in order to assure better the top representative of the U.S. capital that the reform which will be carried out will restore the market economy, he went on explaining: "A fundamental aspect of the reform will be that to grant the enterprises greater competences, to allow all the economic enterprises and units, that is, all the producers of goods, to have a relative independence, both the collective enterprises and those which are a property of the whole people as well, should be allowed to independently arrange their affairs. Every enterprise should have its own accounts, interests, competenences and responsibility. On the other hand, there should be completely applied the economic levels and there should be carried out the re-arrangement through the market to influence the development of enterprises.

> Measures of a "self-administration" character in the field of economy in China have been adopted even before the reform

It is difficult to present the features of the system of "self-administration" in a more accurate and summed up way, but measures of a "self-administration" character in the field of economy in China have been adopted even before the reform was made and some experiments done have gone beyond the Yugoslav experience. Such a measure is, for instance, the distribution made of late by a plant in financial difficulties of shares which were sold to itsworkers at a price of 100 yuan, granting them an annual interest rate. As it seems the sale of the capital of the state enterprises or of a part of it to private persons, will represent one of the main roads for their denationalisation. Of late in several communes, too, the collective land has been divided and given for family use. This land for the time being cannot be sold, but it may be inherited. The agricultural and livestock products of these family farms may be sold in the free market and according to the prices defined by the free competition in this market.

A new law passed in China now opens all the doors to the foreign capital. On the basis of this law it is allowed not only the creation of mixed enterprises, but also of those with complete foreign capital.

These kinds of enterprises, having paid a tax, which has been defined among the lowest in the world, are free to reinvest in China the profits they have drawn or send them abroad. Another law now allows the development of retail trade by the private traders, especially in the countryside, where 800 million people live and where the state trade sector almost does not exist. It also allows the opening of shops by the private craftsmen, private outpatient clinics, advocate offices, etc. Changes are expected to be done in a near future in the foreign trade, too, which, as it seems, will no longer be a monopoly of the state. From now on the big enterprises will be allowed to come directly in touch with the foreigners for their exports and imports. A special role was set to the banks, turning them into complete institutions of credit and arranger of capitalist production, as from now on the enterprises will be self-financed, will compete among them in the free market. They more and more often will address the banks, which will be omnipotential.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has long ago envisaged and characterized the complete capitalist road of the development of the Chinese economy, since December 24, 1977. In his reflections on China, he wrote: "Certainly Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping, who are being boosted so greatly by the capitalist bourgeoisie, are going to adopt the Yugoslav 'self-administration' organisation rapidly and everywhere in their economy and they will vest this 'self-administration', this system, which they are going to adapt to great China, with those political characteristics and will base it on those ideological features which will define the treacherous course of the Maoists in the best and clearest way".

> The Chinese leaders have deceived and are deceiving their people... The planners play with the figures like the jugglers with their sticks in circus

The Chinese propaganda, which is clamorously being advertised also by the Western one, tries to convince the Chinese people that the present line for the extension and deepening of capitalist structures in economy, power, etc. will bring China out of poverty, will solve all the problems deriving from its under-development, will improve the standard of living of the population, which continues to remain at a very low level, etc. But such problems cannot be solved through clamorous slogans and pompous plans.

Since the time they have come to power nowaday, the Chinese leaders have deceived and are deceiving their people with their fantastic plans of "Great Leap", "Four Modernisations" etc., and after each failure there have come the socalled "corrections", "arrangements", "re-examinations," "priorities", "brilliant situations" that have resulted in a more profound confusion and befuddlement, into ever greater ruins and destructions. This is what is happening also at present. After Mao's death a long-term plan was drafted, under which China in 2000 would emerge the first in the world and would surpass the USA and the Soviet Union in industry, agriculture, science and, undoubtedly, in the military fields, while as far as Japan, Germany and others are concerned, this was not worth mentioning. According to the calculations of the Chinese planners, who play with the figures like the jugglers with their sticks in circus, what was decisive for the realisation of this giant plan was the first, the third and the twentieth years. Had the plans of these years been realized, China would overcome not only the river, but also the oceans. Why precisely these years will be decisive, this can be understood only by the magicians.

Later on this megalomanic and euphoric plan was given up and another ten year plan, up to 1985 was drafted, according to which industrial production would register an annual increase by 13-15 percent, the agricultural one somewhat more and so on and so forth. Now the National Assembly was told that this plan had not been so much real and that another ten year plan (1981-1990) had to be drafted, which must envisage an increase of production only by 6 percent. These "re-examinations", "consolidations" and "improvements" with which the failures are justified in China, aim at arguing the reduction of plans, the recession in production and investments, the lowering of the standard of living of the people. In this way, oil producton which would constitute also the fundamental basis of export and the ensuring of foreign exchange currency for the purchase of machinery, during the current and next year, not only will not increase, but will be 2-3 million tons less than last year. Coal extraction will record a minor increase, which is of no importance for the proportions of China, whereas the plans for the construction of steel combines and the increase of its production were postponed at the Greek calends. [as received] Last year's budgetary deficit amounts to 17 billion yuans. Foreign debt reaches the figures of billions of dollars, whereas inflation reached the 6 percent mark. Such phenomena as disequilibrium among various branches of production, the blocking of large funds in the unfinished projects, the shortage of funds, etc became a daily occurance.

Now China is not in a position to meet the obligations it has on the basis of the agreements with Western countries

No explanation was given to the Chinese peoples for this situation, nor were they told that the dreams of "modernisations" and of the targets of the years "2000" were dispersed by the winds of the world capitalist crisis, which are strongly blowing in China, too. When Den Xiaoping proclaimed the "Four Modernisations" and set the targets for the year 2000, his sack was empty. He hoped that by ranking China side by side with U.S. imperialism and by hurling it against the revolution and the liberation struggle of the peoples, the world monopoly capital would fill this sack. The Chinese emissaries with whole hordes went through America and Europe seeking credits, but returned with several coins. The magnates of the West were not ready to open the purse seeing that, except for the words of its leaders, China did not present any guarantee whether it could pay back the credits it was asking for. Now China is not in a position to meet the obligations it has on the basis of the agreements with the Western countries. For example, the Japanese, who cherished more hopes than the others for the expansion of trade with China, started to complain about the reductions that have been made to their imports of oil and coal by China. As counterpoise they have slowed down the supply with equipments for the new plants. There is no doubt that, by going deeper and deeper into foreign debts and in the conditions of stagnation and recession of production, the difficulties for the Chinese economy will be greater, as the dependence on world capital and its dictate will be greater.

- Further deepening of the imperialist foreign policy of China -

The deepening of the line of capitalist transformations at home cannot but be accompanied with a further deepening of the imperialist policy outside. This was clearly seen also in the proceedings of the Assembly.

The alliance with and the relying on U.S. imperialism to vie with Soviet social imperialism, which threatens precisely those zones where the Chinese are planning their political, economic and territorial expansion is the basis of this policy. Engulfed by the imperialist ideology and chauvinist policy of a great power, China has made its own the doctrine of "filling in the gaps", impelemented by the USA after the World War Two at the time of the withdrawal of Great Britain, France and others from the colonial domains in Africa, Asia and elsewhere; it thinks that with the withdrawal of the Americans from Vietnam and Southeast Asia it for itself must fill in this "gap". Herein lies also one of the causes of the present Sino-Soviet conflict; but China's appetite is great. It thinks that not only Southeast Asia, but the whole of this continent must belong to China, which according to them is the "Middle Empire". In Asia, which has been the place of mass emigration of scores of millions of Chinese, there are the rice plains, the unexploited mines, the oceans for fishing, which may feed hundreds of millions of other Chinese of the continent. Therefore, the Chinese staffs think, let us join for the time being even the devil to oust the Russians from Asia. Then let's turn to the Americans, causing defeat to the two superpowers. Japan falls for itself and India will be subdued.

> Very Cynical strategy in content,
> but very naive in practice

Certainly, those who govern China today are aware that their teeth are still small and they cannot eviscerate the U.S. and Soviet "tigers" though they state thay they are "paper tigers". Therefore they have elaborated a very cynical strategy in content, but very naive in practice. They want that America, the Soviet Union and Europe confront one another in a general struggle and then the Chinese, who have been "looking on the struggle between the tigers from the hill" descend it and easily occupy the world.

> When Deng Xiaoping speaks of the inevitability of war, this implies that he likes this war, that he implements a policy which has as its target the unleashing of the war, that he thinks that China will grow in size on its ruins

In his above mentioned interview, Deng Xiaoping stated with a certainty which does not accept even the slightest doubt that "war is inevitable" that, at most, it can be "postponed for a while", but it will not go beyond the 80's of the current century. In the world, there are many pessimist and fatalist people, among whom also various political rulers and personalities, but Deng Xiaoping does not belong to this category. When he speaks of the inevitability of war, this implies that he likes this war, that he implements a policy which has as its target the unleashing of the war, that he thinks that China will grow in size on its ruins.

> The policy U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists pursue can lead them a day also to the unleashing of a world war; but they are not so crazy as to kill themselves for the interests of China;
> The doctrine of imperialist China of "teaching a lesson" might return to "receiving a lesson"

But dreams remain dreams even when they are awoken from the fiercest chauvinist passions and the unrestrained warmongering furies.

The U.S. imperialists and the Soviet socialimperialists, as imperialists they are, are preparing themselves for war and their policy can lead them a day also to the unleashing of a world war, but they are not so crazy as to kill themselves for the interests of China. Willy nilly, China cannot escape its engulfment in the whirlwind of an eventual world war. Moreover, due to the aggressive policy it pursues and the instigation it makes to the war, it might well become the first victim of this war. Its imperialist doctrine of "teaching a lesson" might return to "receiving a lesson," which might be not a light slap in the "buttocks of the tiger," as Deng expresses himself, but a real catastrophe for China.

China is exposed and isolated by the peoples; China is compared with the most pro-American regimes, that issually are even the most reactionaries; Nobody trusts any longer the seriousness of the Chinese pragmatic policy

Due to its aims to a become a superpower, the aggressive and expansionist policy it pursues, the aid it gives to the most reactionary and the darkest forces, as are some fascist regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America, China has been exposed and isolated by the peoples. Actually, China's trust abroad has been greatly fallen and it is compared with the most pro-American regimes, which usually are even the most reactionary ones. Today, neither the allied governments of the United States nor those of the regimes which owe their existence to Washington as that of Pinochet, Mobutu or Marcos of Philippines, display such an unfrenzied zeal to advertise the policy of U.S. imperialism, to incite and justify its armament race, to support unconditionally the neocolonialist policy of the West and the plundering activity of the multinational monopoly companies.

All this has discredited China a lot in the eyes of the peoples and of the honest and progressive peoples in the world, who consider this foreign policy of China not only contemptuous, but also perfidious and dangerous. Nobody trusts any longer the seriousness of the Chinese pragmatic policy. Today, blows are dealt at it also by its new allies and first and foremost by the United States of America, Japan and Western Europe. Recently, a small incident occured in the idylic Sino-American relations, but it put the Chinese leaders in an unpleasant position, because it uncovered their capitulation before the Americans in the period of talks on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Republican presidential candidate, Ronald Reagan, declared in an election speech that if he enters the White House, he would establish such relations with Taiwan as they existed with the Peoples Republic of China on the eve of the exchange of ambassadors. That is, he will pursue a two China policy. This statement of Reagan was considered a political gaffe which resulted by the lack of experience in the foreign affairs. Indeed it put off the veil of an existing situation, the fact that the Chinese leaders had done away with the liberation of Taiwan and had recognised it as a zone of American rule. But Taiwan did not preoccupy Reagan. Through his attitude, he wanted to say China publicly that it should not cherish any aspiration towards Taiwan, but it should do away with any idea become "friends" with the ASEAN countries, Philippines etc, which are zones of U.S. influence.

Japan has begun to apparently implement the policy of limiting the Chinese political expansion in Asia

The policy of limiting to some extent, but with an accentuated apparent tendency of the Chinese political expansion in Asia, has begun to be implemented in Japan, as well. Recently the new foreign minister of Tokyo made a vist to all the countries round China. Overtly, he worked to leave the impression that the first place of the handling of political affairs which have to do with the zone of Southeast Asia and the Far East, belongs to Japan. It is not for nothing that Japan intends to become the mouthpiece of those countries that defend the Pol Pot regime and not to leave China enjoy such a pleasure. In a word, Japan seeks to prevent the extension of the political influence of China in a zone where Japanese capital holds a predominant position.

The Chinese people will for certain break the capitalist chains by means of which the revisionist leadership wants to tie their hands

China entered the eighties with difficulties and great failures both in its internal life and in its relations with the foreign countries. It has come to this point due to the revisionist policy pursued for years by the Communist Party of China, the Maoist bourgeois ideology which has led and is leading all its actions, the alliance with imperialism and its submission to it.

The grave consequences are experienced by the Chinese people, who fought with great heroism for the revolution and cherished the hope for a socialist future. That savage and exploiting system against which they rose in struggle has begun to weigh down on them. A new bourgeois class not only similar, but also as savage as the Mandarin class of landlords and compradores they overthrew, has begun to rule.

But the Chinese people, who have fought during all their life for freedom and independence, for their daily bread and social justice, cannot be deceived and subjugated for a long time. But, sooner or later, they will know how to disperse the demagogical fog that has encircled them, will destroy the deceptions made to them and will for certain break the capitalist chains by means of which the revisionist leadership wants to tie their hands.

BRIEFS

KAPO COMMEMORATION--On the anniversary of his death, homages were paid at the grave of Hysni Kapo on 23 September by friends, relatives, veterans and various workers. Ramiz Alia and Simon Stefani, secretaries of the AWP Central Committee, laid a wreath on behalf of the AWP Central Committee. Wreaths were also laid by the Tirana District AWP Committee, by various cooperatives, and by the higher school for naval officers in Vlore which bears his name. Wreaths were also laid by Comrade Vito Kapo and members of Kapo's family. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 80 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WORLD PEACE PARLIAMENT

Commission's Work

AU251521 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA)--Late last night the World Peace Parliament of nations continued its work with a plenary session at which the first document of the parliament was adopted--an appeal for united actions of all governments and peoples for averting the threat of a thermo-nuclear war.

At the session spoke Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress; Mr Falilu Kane, chairman of the UN special committee for the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine; delegates from Vietnam, Madagascar, the United States, France, Portugal.

A message of greetings was read from the Organization of the Oil-Exporting Countries (OPEC) to the parliament.

Today the delegates to the parliament, divided into nine commissions started discussions on the following problems:

--The struggle for economic independence and the new international economic order and the role of transnational companies.

--The energy problem and the environment problems and their relation to the problems of peace and national independence.

--The contribution made by the non-aligned countries to the struggle for peace and national independence. The struggle against the imperialist policy of destabilization.

--European security and cooperation.

--The national liberation struggle and the economic independence of Africa.

--The peace and security of Asia.

--The struggle for national liberation, democracy and economic independence in Latin America and the Caribbean basin.

--The practices of racism and the other forms of discrimination and human rights violations.

--Peace and justice in the Middle East, the solidarity with Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

Commission Discussion on Mideast

AU251715 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA)--One of the World Peace Parliament commissions is discussing today the theme: "Peace and Justice in the Middle East--Solidarity With the Palestinian and the other Arab peoples".

Fifteen representatives of delegations from different countries spoke at this sitting.

The member of the Palestinian delegation, Mr 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) Executive Committee and official speaker for the PLO, traced the history of the Palestinian problem since its coming into being. He said that the PLO wishes to make the world public familiar with the fact what kind of an organization it is, that it is neither only a military, nor only a political organization. "PLO means recognition of the existence of the Palestinian people, PLO means recognition of the Palestinian problem, PLO means recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination", stressed Mr Mayzar. He expressed PLO wish for all who stand by it to raise their voices in support of observance of the international law in the settling of the Palestinian issue. "We are not against the Jews but against Zionism and the Government of Israel who has launched a policy of organized terror in the Palestinian territories occupied by it", emphasized Mr Mayzar. He proposed on behalf of the PLO for the present forum to denounce the annexation of Jerusalem--a problem which according to the PLO is part of the Palestinian problem.

The representative of the Lebanese delegation, Mr 'Asim Qansu, stressed that the new armed conflict between Iran and Iraq endangers greatly this already highly sensitive point of the world. He said that the Lebanese peace movement is for a democratic and just peace in the Middle East area.

The member of the Syrian delegation, Mr (Atia ad-Disudi), member of the Executive Bureau of the Syrian Peace Committee, spoke of the separatist Camp David deal of Israel and Egypt. According to him, it results from the corroboration of the USA and Egypt against Syria, against the socialist countries and the Soviet Union, against the national liberation movements in Africa and Asia.

Chairman of the UN Human Rights Committee, Mr Walid Sadi, proposed for the forum to oppose in an appeal, addressed to the United Nations, to the presence of Israel at the United Nations and to insist on greater rights for the PLO.

The representative of the Egyptian delegation, Mr Khalid Muhiddin, secretary general of the National Progressive Party of Egypt, spoke on behalf of all Egyptian forces who are against the Camp David deal and against the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He underlined that Egypt's policy fully coincides with the policy of the USA and that is why the independence of the Egyptian people is endangered.

The member of the Vietnam delegation, Mr (Chelan Vien), denounced the war between Iran and Iraq which is endangering peace. "Israel is the instigator of this war, aided by the USA", said he.

Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Eastern Studies Institute with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, also dwelt on the danger generated by the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

"Had I been prime minister of Israel, I would have ordered the flag of Palestine to be embroidered and raised as a symbol of friendship of the people of Israel and of Palestine," said Mr (Charly Beatton), one of the leaders of "Black Panthers" organization, who spoke on behalf of the "Hadash" Democratic Front for Peace and Equality.

The committee continues its sitting in the afternoon.

Commission Discussion on Africa

AU252000 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA)--The World Peace Parliament denounced sharply today the reactionary groupings aiming at the so-called "security system" of pro-imperialist nature in the area of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa.

(?The committee) has been discussing the struggle for national liberation and economic independence of Africa, prepared six resolutions on different topical questions of the situation in that continent.

The delegates stated that they are solidary with the struggle of the African peoples for choosing their own way of independent development and drew the attention to the destiny of millions of people who are dying of famine in many African countries. The speakers defined the imperialist policy of arms stockpiling as one of the chief reasons for the impossibility to solve quicker the economic and social problems in Africa.

Denounced was the neocolonial in character policy of the transnational corporations which aims at toppling the governments of anti-imperialist orientation.

The World Peace Parliament expressed support to Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho and Angola in their efforts to develop their own national economies. Denounced was the mounting U.S. military presence in the eastern part of the Indian Ocean and especially in the air and naval bases on the territory of Egypt, Somalia, Kenya and Oman.

"The agreement signed by Somalia and the USA is aggravating the grave danger for revolutionary Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa", is stressed in one of the resolutions.

Almost all speakers denounced the reactionary role of the regime of As-Sadat who, as the resolution has it, "maintains the aggressive American policy in Africa".

Protests were voiced against the armed French aggression in Africa, backed by the USA and its allies, especially in Chad, Zaire, the Comoro Islands and in West Sahara.

All speakers expressed grave concern over the progressing collaboration of the South African regime and the big Western states, and insisted on complete economic blockade of the racist regime in Pretoria.

It is said in the resolution that the World Peace Parliament calls for discussing the possibility to organize a world conference in 1981 in support of the struggle of the African peoples.

The committee prepared documents on the situation in South Africa, Namibia, West Sahara, the area of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa, as well as a declaration for solidarity with the frontline countries.

Kadar, Brezhnev Messages

LD240956 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The forum, called the World Parliament of Peoples, has begun its work in Sofia. The participants, numbering nearly 2,000, have been greeted in a message by Janos Kadar. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee pointed out in his message that the common cause of the safeguarding of world peace joins together different social strata and political and social movements just as much as different ideological and political trends. Janos Kadar then stressed that the world peace movement has a particularly great role in the strengthening of this cohesion.

The afternoon session of the Sofia conference was addressed by Gyula Kallai, head of the Hungarian delegation. The chairman of the Patriotic People's Front pointed out that another world war was avoidable only if cooperation between peoples and peaceful coexistence can gain in strength and if disarmament can be achieved. The participants in the Sofia peace forum have been greeted in a telegram from Leonid Brezhnev, head of state, secretary-general of the CPSU.

Kubadinski, Delegates Meet

AU252002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Pencho Kubadinski has met Werner Kirchoff, vice president of the GDR National Front; Alejandro Mercado, secretary general of the Mexican Communist Party Central Committee; Francisco da Costa Gomes, chairman of the Portuguese Committee for the Defense of Peace; Zika Radojevic, deputy chairman of the Socialist Union of the Working People of Serbia, and [name indistinct], chairman of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia.

The work of the World People's Peace Parliament and its contribution to detente in international relations, in relation with the principles and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, and to safeguarding lasting peace on the planet, was highly praised.

Lilov, Delegates Meeting

AU251958 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA)--Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met today Mr Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the South Africa Communist Party, who is in Bulgaria as a guest of the World Peace Parliament.

Views on topical international problems were exchanged at the meeting and certain questions of the further deepening of the fraternal ties between the BCP and the South Africa Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism were discussed.

Today Mr Aleksandur Lilov met Mr Michael O'Riordan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Ireland, who also is a guest to the World Peace Parliament.

Mr Lilov and Mr O'Riordan informed each other of the current international situation and the struggle for peace and discussed certain measures for the further development of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov had talks with the secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party, Mr Clodomiro Almeida.

They exchanged views on topical international problems, underlined the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of Chilean antifascists and patriots and expressed the two parties' wish to further their friendship and cooperation.

Lilov, African Delegates Meet

AU251255 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Aleksandur Lilov has received Oliver Tambo, chairman of the African National Congress of South Africa, who is visiting Bulgaria as a guest of the World People's Peace Parliament. Views on topical problems of the international situation were exchanged and special attention was devoted to the situation in [words indistinct].

Comrade Aleksandur Lilov has also received Sam Nujoma, chairman of the People's Organization of South-West Africa, who is visiting Bulgaria, too, as a guest of the World People's Peace Parliament. During the talks, the Bulgarian people's staunch solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia under the South-West African People's Organization to defend their rights was reaffirmed.

Zhivkova Receives Delegates

AU251812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova has met representatives of the delegations of Greece, Japan and Malta visiting Bulgaria in connection with the World People's Peace Parliament. The opportunities for expanding cooperation between the Banner for Peace Assembly and the participants in the world peace movement were discussed. The possibilities for increasing contacts in the sphere of culture were also discussed. Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova acquainted the guests with the tasks and future activity of the Banner for Peace Assembly by emphasizing the need for uniting all mankind's efforts for securing a happy future of the smallest inhabitants of the planet.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS PERUVIAN, VENEZUELAN CP SECRETARIES

AU252025 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA)--Today first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council President Todor Zhivkov decorated Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party Jorge del Prado with the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

The State Council is awarding the leader of Peruvian communists with this highest distinction of the Bulgarian state for his contribution to the struggle against reaction and imperialism, to consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Peruvian Communist Party, between the Bulgarian and the Peruvian peoples, and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said at the ceremony that Jorge del Prado was known as a communist unflinchingly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, who was fighting for uniting the international communist and workers' movement, for developing and deepening the friendship and cooperation of the Peruvian Communist Party with the BCP, the CPSU, with all Marxist-Leninist detachments in the world.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and all the workers in our country will always be solidary [as received] with the Perúvian Communist Party, with the Peruvian people. We shall be solidary [as received] with the peoples of all Latin America, with the peoples of revolutionary Cuba, of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Guatemala, with the peoples of Asia and Africa, T. Zhivkov said.

Mr Jorge del Prado emphasized that the order he had been decorated with was filling him with great pride and deep satisfaction.

He said that in Latin America the North American imperialists were grabbing the riches of the lands, installed new military bases, organized fascist coups, and everywhere imposed mercenary civil pseudo-constitutional governments.

"They forced in Peru the continuing of the mercenary and antiworker policy of a military government by another, civil one, which stood for the same interests. But in the same way as all over the world people unite in order to oppose fascism, genocide and imperialism. The Peruvian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are united, well aware of the new responsibilities, the new obligations and new forms of struggling.

Mr Todor Zhivkov also decorated secretary general of the Communist Party of Venezuela, Jesus Faria, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order. This high distinction is conferred on him for his contribution to the struggle against reaction, fascism and imperialism, to consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of Venezuela and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the peoples of Bulgaria and Venezuela, and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized: "For the communists of Venezuela your activity at the top party posts set a remarkable example of selfless loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. With communist firmness and consistency you are fighting against opportunism and revisionism, against Maoism and all the other deviations from our great teaching, for expanding the friendship of the Communist Party of Venezuela with the Bulgarian Communist Party, with the CPSU and the other fraternal communist parties".

The Bulgarian leader also stressed: "We shall always lend a fraternal hand to the fighters for freedom, equality, justice and social progress in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We shall always be at the side of our brothers by class and ideas in Venezuela".

In reply the leader of Venezuelan communists said he accepted this distinction with deep gratitude.

Mr Jesus Faria pointed out: "In the life of communists there are memorable celebrations which are obliging. The conferring of this great honour on me now is one of them because it carries the immortal name of Georgi Dimitrov, an example of patriotism and loyalty to communism. I assure you that I will carry this high order with honour and dignity and will continue to be loyal to proletarian internationalism".

Talks were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere between Todor Zhivkov, Jorge del Prado and Jesus Faria. Views were exchanged on some major questions of the situation in the world and of the international communist and workers' movement.

Stress was laid at the meeting on the importance of the struggle of the peoples of Latin America, Asia and Africa against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of national and social oppression for an independent and progressive development of their countries.

Todor Zhivkov, Jorge del Prado and Jesus Faria confirmed the readiness of the communists in their countries to continue to make their contribution to consolidating the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS PRESIDENT

AU251952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today received (Karlee Nordensen) president of the international journalists organization, who briefed Zhivkov on the activity and future tasks of the international journalists organization. He also expressed admiration of the work of the World People's Parliament of Peace and particularly of the great speech of Todor Zhivkov.

During the talks, views were exchanged on the tasks of the international journalists organization (?in the different countries). Comrade Todor Zhivkov acclaimed the initiative committee established a few days ago for the defense of the rights of journalists, and emphasized that journalists, have one of the most important tasks in the propaganda and defense of the cause of peace.

PETUR MLADENOV MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE COUNTERPART AT UN

AU251741 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has met in New York with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach. Views were echanged on the international situation exacerbated by the actions of the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonist forces.

Petur Mladenov emphasized the support which Bulgaria renders to Vietnam's efforts for making South-East Asia an area of peace and stability, as well as for resolving disputed problems through negotiations. It was established that bilateral relations were favorably developing, and a mutual desire for their further expansion and development was expressed.

FEDOROV-LED SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU252004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Today at the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, a friendly meeting was held between the committee's leadership with representatives of the Soviet delegation attending the World People's Parliament of Peace, led by Yevgeniy Fedorov, leader of the Soviet delegation, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Peace and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade Nacho Papazov acquainted the guests with the committee's work for strengthening the friendship between the two peoples. Yevgeniy Konstantinovich was awarded the golden badge of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU251807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] A protocol on the results of the work of the first Bulgarian-Afghan Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has been signed in Sofia. The protocol was signed by Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry, and Rahim Fazel Momand, minister of agriculture and land reform of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Comrade Stanko Todorov later also received the Afghan minister of agriculture and land reform.

PREMIER TODOROV RECEIVES SYRIAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

AU251613 Sofia BTA in English 1550 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 25 Sep (BTA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Stanko Todorov received Syria's minister of Transport Muharram Tayyarah here today.

At the meeting the problems of cooperation between Bulgaria and Syria in transport and other economic matters were discussed. The talks were attended by Minister of Transport Vasil Tsanov.

BRIEFS

PARTY VETERANS' AWARDS--The State Council has issued a decree awarding the honorary title hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Ruben Avramov Levi, for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, for his contribution to building socialism and in connection with his 80th birthday. The State Council also issued a decree on awarding Stoyan Atanasov Suylemezov the Georgi Dimitrov Order for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, and for his contribution to building socialism, as well as on the occasion of his 70th birthday. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Sep 80 AU]

COMMENTATOR WARNS U.S. MAY EXPLOIT IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

AU251343 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 80 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the column "Word on the Events": "Divide and Rule"]

[Text] After the last 2 days and the last few hours, it would be uncalled-for delicacy to present the Iraqi-Iranian military conflict as an accumulation of border conflicts. It is a war--a bad, tragic and senseless war. But let us leave the reports from battlefields to the newspaper columns and instead look at the connections of these regrettable events.

The first question a person feels compelled to ask is: Why did this war actually start? Is it really senseless? Or does there actually exist some cause that had provoked, evoked and launched it? Originally one spoke in Baghdad about the main cause being the approximately 120 square km of territory that was to fall [pripadnu] to Iraq after appropriate negotiations according to the 1975 agreement between the Iraqi Government and the Iranian monarchist regime. And even Bani-Sadr acknowledged that this was the case; but the new Iran, which began to take shape after the shah had been overthrown, has not yet found the time to settle this controversial problem through negotiations. Moreover, Iraq--contrary to the Arab anti-imperialist forces--has adopted a rather spiteful attitude toward post-shah Iran; it could even be said that its attitude is more hostile than it was during the times of the dead shah. Finally, a few days ago Iraq cancelled the agreement mentioned above, although only a few hours before doing it Iraq was still referring to it.

However, it is scarcely a matter of the 120 square km of territory alone, even though they are rich in crude oil. Obviously Baghdad was afraid that the dynamic commitment of the broad people's strata which we witnessed in the Iranian revolutionary movement would be carried over to Iraq through the Shi'ites (adherents of one of the branches of Islam). Not everybody in the Ba'th movement likes to see the masses really mobilize themselves and refuse to remain merely a subject of the "ranged revolution." One can discern in this the class narrow-mindedness of the petit bourgeois strata, which are the leading forces of the movement. Apart from that Iraq, whose income from crude oil has grown very rapidly, is now manifesting ambitions to become the political leader, both of the Arab world and of the Persian Gulf area, where the Iran of the shah has now ceased to be the "regional power" in America's service.

On the other hand Iran, floundering in the maelstrom of internal strife and the search to stabilize revolutionary change, has so far been incapable of actively consolidating its immediate, so-to-say, neighborly rear, as would be necessary in face of the real threat coming from American imperialist power ambitions in the area of the Near and Middle East. It is instead the other way round: Iran frequently irritated and alarmed the areas surrounding it by attempts to "export" its revolution, or more precisely its religious Shi'ite Moslem aspects.

Whom does all this serve? Up to the moment, as these lines are being written, only the Iraqi and Iranian armed forces have "joined the game"; but let us not forget that American warships are sailing the waters of the Persian Gulf; that the U.S. Air Force is stationed at an air force base on the Oman island of Masirah and also at bases in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Diego Garcia and so forth. According to President Carter, all these forces are looking after "vitally important U.S. interests" beyond "the mountains and the seas" far away from the United States. What this means in practice can be seen from the use of American weapons in Israeli hands, in the war of extermination against the Palestinians and in the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and Syria.

Thus it is that the warning question asked by Yuriy Glukhov in the Monday issue of Soviet PRAVDA acquires extreme urgency. Will not the Near and Middle East become the Vietnam of the eighties?

And may not the Iraqi-Iranian war become one of the steps leading to such a development? Perhaps these questions are too dramatic; but they are not unrealistic. Because, in fact, there is no doubt that lately the United States has been presenting itself, by its claims and course in this area, as an aggressive neocolonialist empire which strives to weaken the anti-imperialist, patriotic and national-liberation movement of the Arab world employing a strategy of "divide and conquer." Through intrigues and manifest political-military actions it is prolonging the Arab-Israeli conflict, attempting to make use of understandable differences and introducing a split between Iran and the Arabs; it is preserving the hotbed of unrest around Afghanistan and, by evoking tension around the routes of crude oil exports from this area, it is blocking its West European and Japanese business rivals. The faster we settle the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the sooner we will be able to establish prerequisites to limit the scope of the predatory imperialist intentions, the consequences of which threaten peace far beyond the areas of the present conflicts.

Further on U.S. Interest in Conflict

LD251002 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Discussing the conflict between Iraq and Iran, Radio Prague's analyst Stefan Babiak pointed out today that this conflict is beginning to turn into an undeclared war. Both air forces are operating over the other country's territory, ground operations extend over a 600 km area, there are armed clashes in the waters of the Persian Gulf. Our analyst continued by pointing out that it is difficult to specify the causes of the current conflict between Iran and Iraq. But the fact remains that they are connected with remnants of the past. It is equally evident that this is a conflict between these two countries alone, and that it is up to Baghdad and Tehran to find a way out of the crisis. This implies that no one else has the right to interfere in their problem, or even to instigate further tension between Iran and Iraq. After all, these are general principles in international relations.

But not all countries are willing to respect them. The Soviet Union has taken a neutral attitude to the conflict. This was confirmed at a press conference in Moscow by Iran's ambassador, Mohammad Mokri, after talks with representatives of the Soviet Government. However, the attitude of other countries differs greatly from this stance. Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni said in a radio and television speech that it is U.S. imperialism which stands behind the forces inciting the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Some of his words do not just reflect present day tense relations between Tehran and Washington. Let us mention the fact that in spite of assurances by the U.S. President to the effect that the United States will remain strictly neutral, news reports are cropping up such as in the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN that U.S. naval vessels deployed in the Persian Gulf are approaching areas where military operations between Iran and Iraq are taking place.

Moreover, in Los Angeles the other day Jimmy Carter indulged in speculation that the present conflict may induce Iran to cooperate with the United States. According to President Carter, Iran may be short of spare parts for U.S.-made weapons and hardware, and this might induce Tehran to release the American hostages. The type of neutrality the West and the United States in particular intends to display is illustrated by increasing speculation about a possible military coup in Iran. According to these speculations a coup could be accelerated by the current conflict.

Let us not forget that top echelon personalities in the United States have recently declared that the area in question is of vital importance to the West. It is an established fact that the Middle East is an area of strategic importance, figuring high in the plans of imperialist forces, not only because of the area of petroleum wealth, but also because they are interested in controlling a strategic springboard directed against the Soviet Union and national liberation forces in that part of the world.

Apparently, the West also counts with speculation that the involvement of Iraq in military action against Iran will bring about some changes favorable to the West in policies pursued by Baghdad, but not even Western strategists can deny the fact that the tense situation in this oil-rich area not only jeopardizes oil supplies, but also poses a threat to peace in the entire area and maybe in the world at large.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES 'OBJECTIVE' OF U.S. AID TO POLAND

LD241048 Prague CTK in English 0934 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 24 Sep (CTK)--An article by former U.S. Ambassador to Poland R.T. Davies in the paper Washington POST confirms that the stabilization of the situation in Poland is accompanied by growing activity of its enemies in capitalist countries, today's RUDE PRAVO commented.

This subversive activity is completely at variance with the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the daily said, pointing out that R.T. Davies recommended in his article that "economic aid" or "loans" to Poland should be tied to political conditions. The price [word indistinct] Poland should pay for a loan should have the form of "reforms," such as "decentralization of the management of Polish industry."

RUDE PRAVO said that this is gross interference in Poland's internal affairs and a classical example of what the objective of American "aid" is: erosion and undermining of the foundations of the socialist social system.

This form of interference is especially deplorable because it makes use of the economic difficulties which the Polish people are trying to overcome, in complicated conditions. Washington's "economic aid" is to impede the efforts of Polish working people, striving to normalize social and economic life, RUDE PRAVO said.

CORRECTION TO COMMENTARY ON POLISH SITUATION

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Commentator Trusts Poland Will Resolve Problems 'Correctly'," published on pages D 1 and D 2 of the 19 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT:

On page D 2 in the last line of the first paragraph the word "war" should be corrected to read "raw."

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DENMARK, NORWAY

LD251534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, led by Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, left for Denmark and Norway today at the invitation of the presidents of the parliaments of those countries. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Jan Marko, first vice chairman of the Federal Assembly; Vaclav David, chairman of the Chamber of the People; Jaroslav Srb; and other officials.

Arrival in Copenhagen

LD251918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly, led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, arrived today in the Kingdom of Denmark for an official visit. At Copenhagen airport the Czechoslovak guests were welcomed by Knut Andersen, president of the Danish parliament, and other officials.

Talks With Parties

LD252138 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Copenhagen (CETEKA)--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, headed by its chairman, Alois Indra, arrived here today for an official visit, at the invitation of Knud Borge Andersen, president of the Folketing.

The delegation met with officials of the main political parties represented in the Folketing (parliament) for talks on the international situation and possibilities of wider Czechoslovak-Danish cooperation in politics, economy and culture.

The representatives of Danish political parties, both ruling and opposition, came out for further expansion of bilateral relations. They also spoke of the need to deepen the process of detente and to achieve progress in military detente and disarmament, appreciated Czechoslovakia's position on these issues and called for cuts in arms spending and elimination of the hotbeds of tension in the world.

Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra described the development of Czechoslovak-Danish relations as good, and appreciated the expanding political, economic and cultural contacts, particularly the higher forms of industrial cooperation between enterprises of the two countries.

He said that Czechoslovakia is interested in the further deepening of relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, as a contribution to overcoming the present complicated international situation, in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

It is in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, and in the interest of Europe and the whole world, to continue the process of detente, to deepen it and to extend it to all continents, Alois Indra said. The main stress must be laid on detente also in the military sphere, on halting the arms race and on disarmament, he added, stressing also the need to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Presidium of the Danish parliament gave a dinner in honour of the Federal Assembly delegation which was also received by Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen.

BRIEFS

BANKING COOPERATION WITH USSR--Vladimir Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR State Bank management, received [no date given] Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the CSSR State Bank, who is now visiting the USSR at the invitation of the USSR State Bank management, to discuss cooperation in foreign currency and financial relations between the CSSR and USSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Sep 80 p 7 AU]

U.S. CALL FOR USSR TO STAY OUT OF IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT CRITICIZED

DW251324 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1009 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Gert Kurze commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has again called upon the USSR not to interfere. This time it was the Iranian-Iraqi conflict on the Shatt al-'Arab. Gert Kurze comments.

Prehaps we should have patience with the politician Carter now that he is struggling to be reelected president of the United States, especially since even commentators in his own country stress time and again that not every word that is said in the election campaign must be taken seriously. But such an attitude naturally produces a considerable instability in politics, in particular in the foreign policy of a country where for quite some time now there has been a state of uncertainty regarding the statements by leading politicians.

The U.S. President in the recent past has repeatedly warned the Soviet Union against interfering anywhere. But what is the standpoint from which he does this? From the standpoint of the President of a country which is authorized to remind other states to observe the principle of noninterference? This principle is one of the guidelines of peaceful coexistence. This principle was formulated by Lenin, the founder of the Soviet Union, as being one of the basic rules for the relationship of states with different social systems. It has been introduced into international law, it is anchored in the Helsinki Final Act.

Does the President of the United States have the authority to publicly call upon the USSR, of all countries, to remember this basic principle of peaceful coexistence of the nations and states which the Soviet Union has always advocated? Hardly, if we recall historical facts. U.S. imperialism has always interfered with all covert and overt means at its disposal wherever its interests called for such an approach and wherever it saw an opportunity.

The trace of this intervention extends from Korea to Lebanon and the entire Middle East, in particular also Iran; from almost all of Latin America to Vietnam and Angola. The case of Afghanistan, too, that the U.S. propagandists like to capitalize on, has its origins, among other things, in the covert subversive interference by the United States. In addition, it should be remembered that it was under President Carter that one more instrument was created for the United States to directly interfere in regions far away from its borders, the so-called rapid deployment force which, according to official statements, is to operate primarily in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. These are facts.

Interference indeed is a principle of the imperialist foreign policy pursued by the United States. History is proof of this. To cover it up, the incumbent U.S. President has the impudence to publicly call upon the Soviet Union not to interfere. This no longer is domestic American election propaganda but anti-Soviet demagogy aimed at the world public.

OSKAR FISCHER MEETS WITH VARIOUS FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

LD251814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0620 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, New York (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the United Nations in New York on Wednesday had a friendly meeting with his Afghan opposite number Shah Mohammad Dost whom he assured of the GDR's full support and solidarity in the just struggle of the Afghan people against the internal and external counter-revolution. Foreign Minister Dost thanked Oskar Fischer for the reliable and unselfish aid of the GDR.

At a meeting with the Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund both sides unanimously stressed the need for deepening the political dialogue in the interest of the continuation and expansion of peaceful cooperation. Both politicians were agreed that bilateral relations between Norway and the GDR are developing well and that no obstacles exist for expanding their cooperation.

An exchange of views on fundamental questions of international security dominated the talk which Oskar Fischer had with the Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao. The politicians paid tribute to the good relations between the two countries and expressed their interest in the further deepening of economic and political cooperation.

The GDR foreign minister had a friendly exchange of views with his Jordanian counterpart Marwan al-Qasim. Both agreed to develop cooperation between their states in all spheres. The Jordanian politician paid tribute to the GDR's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca in a talk with Fischer stressed that Spain has established good conditions for the successful conduct of the forthcoming Madrid gathering. Fischer affirmed the GDR's intention to contribute to the constructive course and successful conclusion of the gathering. During an exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations both sides agreed that full use has not yet been made of the possibilities.

BILATERAL TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN TO BE EXPANDED

LD251938 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan today agreed on further steps to expand bilateral trade. GDR exports for the next few years will be mainly electrification and communications products which are of great importance to Afghanistan's economy. The GDR will import agricultural products from Afghanistan. The talks were conducted by GDR deputy foreign trade minister, Heinz Sachse, and Afghan Deputy Trade Minister (Abdossalam). In the course of the negotiations, the two government delegations noted the successful record of developments in the economic sphere to date.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES VISITING FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD252034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1808 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN)--A delegation of the French National Assembly led by its vice president, Andre Delehedde, arrived in Berlin on Thursday for a visit lasting several days to the GDR. The same day the guests were received by President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann.

During their exchange of views Horst Sindermann and Andre Delehedde pointed to the longstanding good relations between the parliaments of the two countries. They also noted the great responsibility of parliamentarians for peace, detente and disarmament.

The French guests earlier paid tribute to the victims of fascism and militarism at a wreath-laying ceremony at the Unter den Linden memorial.

NEW SUDANESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Honecker Meeting

AU221612 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 80 p 2

[Summary]--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Monday Sayyid Osman Nafi Hammad, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, for the presentation of his credentials.

Stoph Meeting

AU2216501 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] On 18 September Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Sayyid Osman Nafi Hammad, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, for his first visit.

SED'S PAUL VERNER SPEAKS AT POTSDAM-BABELSBERG COLLEGE

AU251107 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Potsdam (ADN)--At the enrollment Monday [22 September] for the fourth 4-year training course for state officials at the GDR Potsdam-Babelsberg Academy for State and Legal Science, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke about topical tasks related to the further all-round strengthening of socialist state power in the GDR.

Proceeding from the 12th session of the Central Committee and from the tasks set up by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker in preparation for the 10th SED Congress as well as from the targets staked out by the fifth college conference, the speaker turned the attention of the entire academy collective to achieving maximum results in the assimilation of science, to applying the obtained knowledge in practice, and to continuously working on the shaping of communist qualities and attitudes.

Paul Verner stressed that in further fashioning the developed socialist society the SED lets itself be guided by the scientific findings of Marxism-Leninism and that due attention must always be paid to the constant strengthening and consolidation of socialist state power, to its further development and to the perfection of state leadership and planning.

It is part and parcel of the generally applicable laws of the socialist revolution which have been confirmed by the Great October Socialist Revolution as well as by the socialist revolution in the GDR and in other socialist countries that the worker class can only fulfill its historic mission if, in a broad alliance with the peasantry and the other working strata, it wins political power through struggle, holds it firmly in its hands and knows how to defend it.

The speaker proved that it was possible to successfully accomplish the socialist transformation of society in the GDR because a stable socialist state has been established in which the united political leadership of society has been safeguarded under SED leadership and in an alliance with parties and mass organizations united in the national front and in which the proper prerequisites exist for coping with the greater new tasks of the eighties.

Later in his speech Paul Verner explained that the aggressive imperialist quarters--diehard enemies of detente--have embarked upon a confrontation course against the socialist world. They are fanning the arms race, interfering in the internal affairs of other states, intensifying psychological warfare and stepping up their diversionist activities.

Such attempts are doomed to failure. Proceeding from solid Marxist-Leninist positions we are strengthening our socialist state, enhancing vigilance and constantly strengthening the relationship of trust between the party, government and people.

By constantly implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress and by preparing the 10th party congress under the slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress! Everything for the Well-Being of the People" we are strengthening our socialist worker-peasant state in all fields.

The speaker extensively explained the basic domestic and foreign policy tasks of our socialist state in fashioning a developed socialist society and in creating the basic prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism.

Broaching the broad unfolding of socialist democracy as the main direction of development of the socialist state, he stressed that socialist democracy is all the more viable the more firmly that state policy is anchored in the people and regarded and carried out by the citizens as their most legitimate concern.

After speaking in detail about important tasks related to observing our socialist legality and to the further strengthening of order and security he finally broached the qualities that should shape the profile and appearance of socialist state functionaries. State work, he underscored, requires functionaries with a firm class point of view and a comprehensive education, with the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and the ability to apply it to life.

A socialist state official regards it as his duty to do all he can to insure, together with the working people, that the resolutions of the SED and the tasks resulting from them are consistently and creatively implemented. His personal responsibility for solving the tasks assigned to him is interlaced with the uniform action of the collective. The socialist state official is distinguished by high political and professional qualifications work standards and by sensitive feelings for all vital problems of the working man, by modesty and consistency, courage and determination, love for the people and hatred of its enemies. He consistently endorses the observance of socialist legality.

The socialist state official inventively works with citizens, promotes their initiatives and wins their trust through his work. The working people expect a polite, attentive and respectful attitude from him as well as strict observance of socialist legality.

BRIEFS

USSR CONSUL GENERAL--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, has granted the exequatur to the newly appointed head of the USSR consulate general in Leipzig, Nikolay Ivanovich Kostyunin. The consular area of the consulate general comprises the Bezirke of Leipzig, Halle, Erfurt and Suhl. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

POLISH POLITICIAN'S VISIT--On Tuesday Ernst Goldenbaum, chairman of the German Democratic Peasant Party, received Witold Lipski, member of the Presidium of the United Polish Peasant Party. Problems related to the further development of cooperation between the two parties were discussed. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 80 p 5 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LOSONEZI VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

Toasts at Maputo Dinner

LD231244 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 23 Sep (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent Peter Feher reports from Maputo:

A sincere, friendly atmosphere, agreement on the major questions discussed, mutual endeavour to intensify cooperation--these are the key words describing Pal Losonczi's visit to Tanzania which ended on Monday. The president of the Hungarian Presidential Council was seen off by his hosts at the Dar es Salaam airport.

The president's special plane landed after three hours of flying at the Mavaland airport of Maputo, the next station of the African trip. From the state border jet fighters escorted the first Hungarian statesman to step on the soil of the south African country which won independence in June 1975. President Samora Machel was the first to welcome Pal Losonczi, his wife and suite. The official talks commenced during the day. The private meeting of the two presidents was followed by a plenary session of the delegation. The Hungarian delegation comprised Mrs Janosne Keseru, minister of light industry; Dr Gabor Soos, undersecretary of state for agriculture and food; Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister; Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and Gabor Suto, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Maputo.

The members of the Mozambican delegation were Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee, Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Agricultural Minister Mario Fernandes de Graca Machungo and Foreign Trade Minister Salomao Munguambe.

In the evening the Mozambican president hosted a gala dinner in honour of the guests. He raised a toast, saying:

In our days this region of the African continent is the scene of important battles for the freedom and equal rights of the peoples. We are especially grateful for your solidarity on which we can rely in our struggle for the triumph of peace and justice and to destroy the last pillars of racial discrimination and suppression.

"The victory of the Zimbabwean people is the victory of all peace-loving and progressive-minded peoples and it has given a fresh momentum to the full liberation of Africa's southern region," said Samora Machel. "But imperialism, too, is enhancing its attacks on the revolution, peace and security. For this reason internationalism is imperative in building the new society. The fight for peace, peaceful co-existence, economic and social progress forms the backbone of our countries' foreign policies. The socialist countries, supported by the world's democratic and progressive forces, have achieved major results in this respect."

Pal Losonozi stressed in his reply toast: The changes taking place on the African continent--likewise in other parts of the world--are causing great worry among international imperialism and its allies, for they see in danger their political, economic and military leverage. They take recourse to every possible device from neocolonialist incursion to brutal military intervention in order to prevent the struggle for independence and social progress from coming to success, to hinder the strengthening of the African countries and the final victory of the continent's national liberation movements, as well as the liquidation of the last strongholds of apartheid. Their efforts, however, are forestalled by Africa's progressive regimes and peoples which enjoy the full support of the countries of the socialist community and the solidarity of the international progressive forces.

"The Hungarian People's Republic in conformity with its internationalist foreign policy, regards as its allies the liberated, progressive states of Africa. Along with the peoples of the other socialist countries, our people deem it their duty to back the fight of these states in every possible way. At our current visit, too, we are guided by the objective to intensify the fraternal cooperation between our parties, peoples and countries in all domains of life. All conditions for it are given, since our peoples stand close to each other. Our principles and goals are common and we are siding in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism as well as for peace and social progress," said Pal Losonczi.

Schedule in Maputo

LD241218 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Budapest, 23 Sep (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports from Maputo:

On Tuesday Pal Losonczi, visiting president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, laid a wreath at the monument of Mozambique's great sons in Maputo. Then we went to see the Revolutionary Museum.

Presently the head of the Hungarian state received the mission leaders of diplomatic corps in Maputo.

In the meantime Hungarian-Mozambican talks continued between the two countries' ministry officials, and ended with a plenary session. A joint communique will be issued of the discussions held in a warm, comradely spirit and new bilateral agreements are also expected as their outcome.

In the afternoon Pal Losonczi and his suite attended a friendship rally in a suburban district of the capital.

The Hungarian head of state was greeted by the president of the republic Samora Machel, who praised the exemplary cooperation of the two countries and Hungary's internationalist help to Mozambique.

In the evening the Hungarian head of state viewed a folklore program. On Wednesday he will formally sign the Hungarian-Mozambican friendship and cooperation accord, and will then continue his journey to its next station Zambia.

Maputo Rally Address

AU251133 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Janos Gy. Kiss report on speech by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, at 23 September rally in Maputo: "Pal Losonczi at the Hungarian-Mozambican Friendship Mass Rally"]

[Text] To begin with, Pal Losonczi conveyed the greetings of the Hungarian people, party and government and stressed that the Hungarian People's Republic, which is a member of the community of the socialist countries, is paying particular attention to strengthening internationalist and fraternal cooperation with the countries that have embarked on the path of socialist development. In fostering relations, said Pal Losonczi, we regard as highly important personal meetings, friendly visits in each other's countries, which provide a good opportunity to better understand the life of our peoples.

From the beginning, the Hungarian people have been supporting the Mozambican patriots in their struggle against the colonizers. We attribute particular significance to the fact that, following the attainment of independence by the country, the Mozambican people have set themselves the aim of creating prerequisites for socialist development. [paragraph continues]

We are aware what a gigantic task it is to overcome the economic and social difficulties inherited from a colonial past. We know what extreme efforts and sacrifices are called for by the accomplishment of your revolutionary tasks and the creation of a new society devoid of exploitation. We are also aware of the fact that the machinations and repeated aggressions of international imperialism, its direct and indirect allies and the racist South African regime increase the problems of the Mozambican people.

He then dwelt on our country's domestic political life and development and noted, with regard to bilateral relations; our peoples are living on two geographically very different continents, far from each other. Nevertheless, we are close to each other, because our goals and endeavors are identical. Our peoples and parties are acting in a common front against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the cause of socialism, progress and peace. All this provides a firm foundation for closer political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between our countries. The purpose of our present visit is to deepen our relations, and its significance is enhanced by the fact that, on the basis of a mutual decision, we will conclude a friendship and cooperation treaty between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Dealing with international issues, he stressed that the African Continent has become a main arena of the worldwide struggle for social progress. The great victories of the Mozambican, Angolan, Ethiopian and other peoples have created a new situation on the continent. This struggle has produced a new success recently--the people of Zimbabwe have attained their independence. At the same time, Pal Losonczi stressed, We sharply condemn the racist policy of the South African regime and its repeated provocations against Mozambique, Angola and Zambia. We express our disapproval of the fact that the imperialist powers enable the Republic of South Africa to increase its military and nuclear strength, which endangers both the security of neighboring countries and world peace. We assure the peoples living in the Indian Ocean area of our support in their demand that the area be turned into a nuclear-free peace zone. The mounting U.S. military presence in the area, the expansion of existing foreign bases and the establishment of new ones constitute a threat to the security and independence of the countries of the area. We are convinced that the progressive forces and national liberation movements of Africa, which enjoy the support of the countries of the socialist community, the international workers class and world progressive public opinion, will, in the future, as it has in the past, thwart the aspirations of imperialism and its local allies.

KADAR, LAZAR ATTEND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD252238 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep (MTI)--The Hungarian National Assembly met in Budapest on Thursday. The session was attended by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and the members of the Presidential Council and the government.

After the opening of Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar outlined the program of the government.

SPECIALISTS EVACUATED FROM WAR AREAS IN IRAQ

LD252144 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Sep (PAP)--Today, the first group of 164 Polish specialists working in Iraq on the areas engulfed by the war operations came back here from Kuwait on a special flight of the Polish airlines LOT.

The next team of 400 persons will arrive here tomorrow morning. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that most of Polish specialists employed in Iraq are working in safe areas. Groups of experts working previously in the endnagered territories were moved to the places far from the hostilities. So far, no Pole has suffered from the military operations.

A small group of Polish experts are working in Iran. All of them are in safe zones.

CZYREK HOLDS TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

LD251502 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (PAP)--The chairman of the Polish delegation to the 35th U.N. General Assembly's Session, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek held talks with foreign ministers of: the GDR--Oskar Fischer and Czechoslovakia--Bohuslav Chnoupek. At the meetings, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, exchanged were views on current international issues as well as on subjects connected with the current session of the assembly. Reviewed were also directions of further deepening of cooperation in relation of peaceful policy.

In New York Jozef Czyrek also held talks with the FRG vice-chancellor, foreign minister --Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The chairman of Polish delegation to the U.N. General Assembly session also met Belgian Foreign Minister Charles Ferdinand Nothomb.

WALESA, OTHER WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD252012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] According to PAP, a group of representatives of the interfactory workers commissions [MKR] met domestic and foreign journalists yeaterday evening. Earlier in the day we reported that MKR representatives visited the Warsaw Voivodship Court and applied to register the charter of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarnosc, with its headquarters in Gdansk.

The meeting took place at the INTERPRESS information and press center and was not unlike a press conference. It provided the representatives of MKR's, and above all Lech Walesa from Gdansk, with an opportunity to reply to many questions about various issues.

First and foremost, the questions and answers centered on assessments of the country's current situation in general and its economic situation in particular, the attitude of workers commissions to questions of the union's action program, the conditions for its functioning as provided for by the statute, participation in solving complex economic and production problems and factors that guarantee a consistent and effective implementation by both sides of the agreements concluded between the government commissions and the strike committees in Gdansk, Szczecin and Silesia.

Even though representatives of workers commissions from Szczecin and from the Katowice steelworks, Marian Juszczyk and Kazimierz Switon respectively, took the floor during the conference, it was above all Lech Walesa who gave the replies. It was also to him that most questions were addressed. He expressed both his personal views and private assessments, as well as opinions which, according to him, are in agreement with the opinions of the remaining MKR activists.

Among other points, he emphasized that the commission's aktiv, just as he himself, has no political ambitions. In this connection he stated: I do not wish to be bigger than I am. Our main task is to supervise the implementation of the workers demands. Never have I voiced my opinions regarding political matters. I am only a trade unionist.

In replies to journalists' questions, he also pointed out that it is still too early to formulate clear and precise program tasks of the union and the procedure by which it is to function in any specific situation. The union's activists are still gaining experience, they are still learning.

A few questions dealt with the atmosphere, content and conclusions of a meeting which was also held on the same day at the Office of the Council of Ministers. This was a meeting between government representatives and the representatives of the MKR's. Replies to these questions were brief and enigmatic:

We spoke of what troubled us; we did not pay each other compliments; now is not the time for congratulations.

Questions and replies often dealt with issues concerning the conditions essential for a thorough implementation of agreements and demands on which the two sides are agreed. In this context, one foreign journalist asked whether it is not perhaps the case that the earning requirements exceed the state's powers and that they fail to take the real situation into account. A question or, rather the opinion, about the danger of an inflationary gap being created, was in the same vein. In connection with this, Lech Walesa admittted that productivity has failed to increase. Naturally, this aggravates the difficult supply situation. It is a fact, he said, that some demands were, and maybe are, too ambitious. However, we believe that it will be possible to implement them by good work.

Those who replied to questions asked in connection with economic complications voiced the opinion that an urgent need exists to restore the normal rhythm of working order and calm as soon as possible; to improve the dissemination of information essential to the spread of awareness of the fact that the agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Silesia do after all, pertain to working people throughout the entire country and that understanding of responsibility for the implementation of these agreements is required of all.

Replies to all questions were brief and to the point, even though it was not always true that they reached the essence of the matter, often avoiding the crux of the currently complicated problems, the sociopolitical as well as the economic ones.

The statements made by those who replied to questions were frequently not unlike hypotheses; since there is not as yet a full picture of how the independent trade union Solidarnosc will function procedurally and what its program will be.

The time to present the full picture will come when the union acquires a legal status. For the time being, therefore, the union is territorial in nature, operating in districts. In the future, Lech Walesa said, we will expand into sectors [pojdziemy na branze].

There were no exhaustive replies to a question which was asked repeatedly about the terms of reference and possibilities for cooperation by the Solidarnosc union with the existing unions in branches of the national economy.

However, it was stated, among other things: We will compete with them in good management.

It was also explained that in due course, and when it becomes necessary, the statute of the Solidarnosc union will be made available on a more extensive basis.

In reply to a question, it was said that the stances taken by the Szczecin and Gdansk committees are in accord as far as the basic questions are concerned, though they naturally differ as to particulars.

Those who asked questions were also interested in the financial standing of the Gdansk committee. Replying, Lech Walesa said: Even a bank will not reveal the state of accounts. Financial aid is forthcoming from other unions, from the West and from private citizens. He also stated that the committee is publishing its own two to four page paper and that he expects that friends will help in this matter.

In reply to another question from one of the journalists as to wheter there are independent trade unions anywhere in the world, it was said that there is no ideal.

BARCIKOWSKI, KAIM MEET WITH KRAKOW METALWORKERS

LD252230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of the workers committee at the Krakow Lenin metallurgical combine, Deputy Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Minister of Metallurgy Franciszek Kaim visited there today.

During the meeting with the workers committee aktiv, the demands of the Nowa Huta work force were submitted. They are concerned mainly with social and living conditions and wages, modernization and expansion of the combine, and with incorrect interpersonal relations, the abuse of power, corruption, and so on.

Kazimierz Barcikowski informed the committee aktiv of the government's current work and the commissions it has set up, and expressed his views on the demand presented to him. He pointed out that many are already being dealt with, or have already been settled. Many others will be implemented as soon as possible.

Franciszek Kaim expressed his views on problems concerning the combine, stressing that the existing program for the expansion and modernization of the Lenin foundry will be successively implemented, and thanks to this, the quality of production will improve, as will working conditions for the work force.

Minister Kaim, who before the meeting toured some of the oldest sectors of the combine, among them the coking plant, agglomeration plant and the hot rolling mill, announced the establishment of a special commission to determine the state of the worksite health and safety provisions.

The protection of the environment is also a priority matter. Both the foundry workers and Minister Kaim pointed out the possibility of achieving good results in this sphere, even before the modernization of the appropriate equipment is completed.

Kazimierz Barcikowski also met the management of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the independent and self-governing trade unions of the foundry.

FISZBACH MEETS WITH MANAGEMENT, NEW UNIONS IN GDANSK

LD251756 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the Gdansk party voivodship committee, visited yesterday the Gdansk Lenin shipyard where he held talks with representatives of the management and several departments. The talks focussed on production matters and problems connected with the living conditions (?in the tricity area). Next he met with representatives of 11 founding committees of the independent and self-governing trade unions Solidarnosc organised in the tricity area.

GDANSK MEETING DISCUSSES WORKERS' DEMANDS

LD251936 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0913 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Summary] Another session of the commission with the participation of Minister Andrzej Jedynak, government plenipotentiary in charge of implementing the accords contained in the 31 August protocol of the agreement concluded between the government commission and the Gdansk Interfactory Strike Committee, is scheduled for tomorrow.

Heads of various industries situated along the coast reported to Adam Langer, deputy governor, on the progress of implementation of demands during a meeting they held yesterday. The voivodship expects to receive an additional 1,500 tons of meat. This is not a large quantity, but it will considerably improve the situation. However, there is as yet no improvement. September allocations amount to only 3.8 percent relative to September last year. This makes little difference as far as the market is concerned. The butter supply situation is similar; it is on sale only in the tricity area. Elsewhere in the voivodship butter is not being sold continuously. "Thus no improvement is yet discernible. Similarly the goods announced by the government as part of the aid from the socialist countries [words indistinct] have not yet reached the voivodship."

Average pay rises envisaged and being implemented in various sectors amount, on average, to Z300-600. For instance, the average pay rise in construction is Z450.

Not all the demands are being dealt with correctly. For example, the Lokum housing cooperative put forward a demand proposing that sales of apartments either for cash or for hard currency ought to be halted in Poland because of the shortage of apartments. It transpires that the Central Union of Housing Cooperatives recommended to the government that this demand be rejected. Let us recall that in the meantime, the Gdansk Voivodship authorities have already withdrawn these apartments from the market, earmarking them to be divided among all the applicants. Those who need them most will get them.

Taking part in tomorrow's talks will be heads of some 10 ministries, among them the Transportation, Trade, Construction, and Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs ministries.

FOOD, SUGAR INDUSTRY UNION DECLARES INDEPENDENCE

LD252231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] During today's plenary session of the Main Board of the Food and Sugar Industry Workers' Trade Union, a resolution was passed stating that the Food and Sugar Industry Workers' Trade Union is an autonomous, self-governing and independent organization, operating outside the framework of the Federation of Trade Unions within the current organizational structure of the Central Council of Trade Unions and its local branches. It was also emphasized that the plenum favors the unity of the industry's trade unionists with all those who are employed by the industry.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON OCEAN LINE WORKERS DEMANDS

LD260208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] A protocol of agreements on the implementation of the demands put forward by crews of the Polish Ocean Line has been signed in Gdynia. It was proposed, among other things, that the most important supplier of ships for the Polish Ocean Line should be the domestic shipbuilding industry.

The need to improve the economic system of the Polish Ocean Line was also stressed. It was also agreed to submit to the Sejm a draft bill on the work on Polish seagoing merchant ships.

VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE MEETINGS EXAMINE CURRENT SITUATION

Gorzow Meeting on Unions

LD251116 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Today's executive meeting of the voivodship party committee discussed the situation in the trade union movement in the Gorzow Voivodship and the implementation of demands and decisions made at workers meetings over the past few weeks. The meeting, which was chaired by Ryszard Labus, first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee, examined the present situation in the trade union movement.

At the present time, in Gorzow region there exist side by side the former class trade unions and the newly formed founding committees of the NSZZ [independent self-governing unions]. A few days ago an interfactory committee was formed in Gorzow which includes representatives of the NSZZ from Ursus, Stilon, Silwana, the State Motor Transport, the voivodship domestic trade enterprise, the powerplant, and the regional invalids' cooperative. At the same time, outside the grouping a regional committee of the NSZZ has begun operation at the voivodship heating energy enterprise. In numerous firms preparations are in progress to elect enterprise councils by the existing unions. Steps are being taken to renew workers representation. It has been stressed in the discussions that it is the task of the entire party aktiv and all party members to strive toward renewal of the situation in the trade union movement in the voivodship, not by directive but by broad discussion with the participation of PZPR members.

It has been pointed out that we now have to deal with a real social movement, and only in this way should we act. It was stated that it is not a tactical maneuver, but a far-reaching renewal which cannot be postponed. It is very important, it was stressed, to protect the professional community from demagogic voices.

In the second part of the meeting Gorzow Governor Stanislaw Nowak spoke about the implementation of proposals and demands put forward in recent months at various meetings and conferences. Many from the list of over 1,200 have already been realized, primarily those which deal with work organization and which were within the power of voivodship authorities. Many have been directed to ministries and the government and some have been introduced in the plan. Written replies were given to all proposals and demands.

Wojtecki at Leszno Session

LD251916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Summary] Plenary meeting of party voivodship committees took place in Leszno, Nowy Sacz and Zamosc today. The meetings dealt with the tasks of party organizations in relation to the present political, social and economic situation in those parts of the country. "The meeting in Leszno was attended by Jerzy Wojtecki, secretary of the Central Committee". The issues raised at the meetings included the question of reinforcing the principle of democracy within the party, the encouragement of responsible action, and the importance of the agreement of words and deeds. The importance of energetic action and reaction to problems encountered was stressed. The party must exercise close control over prompt and thorough reaction to demands and suggestions put forward by the personnel, which will help to ensure steady rhythm of work in agriculture and in industry.

The plenum at Nowy Sacz emphasised the need to return to Lenin's principles in the life of the party and to reinforce them. It was important to ensure the avilability of honest information and the assessment of people should be based on their true merits and attitudes.

Konin Meeting

LD251046 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1450 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Konin PZPR Voivodship Committee was held today to assess the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship and to map out tasks for party branches. A report on the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship was delivered by Andrezj Brokowski, first secretary of the voivodship committee. Several people took the floor and presented the situation and political climate in their areas. Stress was laid on the need to assess the attitudes of party members holding leading positions and the need to prosecute people who caused the crisis situation on the market and in the national economy. Almost all speakers demanded full information on events in the country. A report-back and election campaign in the party was also demanded, and the convening of an extraordinary party congress. The plenum adopted a resolution which contains tasks for party branches.

JEGIELLON UNIVERSITY PARTY ORGANIZATION DISCUSSES CRISIS

LD251209 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Edward Miszczak report]

[Text] Krakow--A general meeting of the Jegiellon University party organization took place yesterday. The hall of the collegium novum was filled to capacity. The debate on the country's present situation continued throughout the day. It dealt with its causes and with ways of getting out of the crisis.

The present state of affairs at Jegillon University was subjected to an analysis against the background of an overall panorama of higher education in Poland. The meeting was attended by Prof Jaremam Maciszewski, head of the Education Department at the party Central Committee.

In the course of our postwar history the voice of Jegiellon University has always carried weight in difficult times. However, the university's stance has not afforded it any privileges. Despite this it has always openly voiced its point of view.

Selecting from the many hours of discussion on problems touched upon most frequently, it must be ascertained, following the views expressed by members of the university party organization, that it would be wrong to contend that the present crisis started this summer and it would be wrong to say that economic and pay matters are at its roots.

First of all the crisis is of a political and moral nature. For many years the leading role of the party in the state had been consolidated by the joint efforts of all party members. However, in particular during the last decade, the monopolization of top posts and the coupling of political and administrative functions have brought about a distortion in the concept of the leading role of the party.

We have had an opportunity to establish that the present model of our party fails to stand up to confrontation with reality. We are in a fortunate position in that we do not have to seek a new model since it suffices that the one we have is a truly Leninist one. Therefore it is imperative to carry out statutory changes--suggested by those taking the floor--first of all to amend the electoral law, which is not very democratic. It ought to become part of the statute.

Let us restore the true image to all representative organs and self-government bodies, starting with the Sejm and the national councils. When discussing self-government, autonomy for schools of higher learning was also dealt with. The speakers stressed that now is the best opportunity for its implementation. In addition demands were put forward that university students should be able to decide their own organizational forms.

There is one thing we know today--how things should not be--was stressed at the university yesterday. Therefore we must seek new solutions. One thing is certain: It is not possible to rule a community with such traditions and such aspirations by the old methods.

JOURNALISTS MEET, DISCUSS 'MOST URGENT' TASKS

AU251227 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

["Decision on Extraordinary Congress--the Most Important Problems of the Journalists' Community--Plenum of the Polish Journalists' Association Main Administration"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--THE POLISH JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION MAIN ADMINISTRATION HELD ITS PLENUM IN WARSAW ON 22 SEPTEMBER. IN A MEANINGFUL, THOROUGH AND MOSTLY POLEMICAL DISCUSSION THE PLENUM EXAMINED--IN CLOSE CONNECTION WITH THE EVOLUTION OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOPOLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION--THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS AGITATING THE JOURNALIST COMMUNITY AND THE MOST URGENT TASKS OF THE ASSOCIATION'S BRANCHES.

The introductory speech made by chairman of the main administration, Jozef Barecki, on behalf of the administration's presidium contained the views, postulates and proposals that have been submitted by journalists in various communities and branches of the association. THESE PROPOSALS WERE REINFORCED DURING THE PLENUM DISCUSSION BY FURTHER SUGGESTIONS RESULTING FROM THE CRITICAL AND SELF-CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF POLISH JOURNALISTS AND OF THE WORK OF THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, ESPECIALLY IN THE LIGHT OF THE SOCIAL CRITICISM LEVELED RECENTLY AT THE MASS MEDIA.

Airing their views on the aforementioned issues, the speakers from the floor referred to the important changes taking place in our life, spoke of the factors that can rehabilitate the damaged authority of journalism and discussed whatever must be fulfilled as soon as possible so that journalists can fully and honestly implement their tasks connected with social service.

The speeches from the floor revealed that the journalists are aware of various shortcomings and defects and that they want to work out ways to improve things and restore the high authority of Polish journalism. To do that it is necessary to consistently ensure that information is complete, that access to it is free and that one has a real right to criticize, with all the consequences. OTHER IMPORTANT POSTULATES INCLUDE PROTECTION OF THE DIGNITY OF THE JOURNALISTIC PROFESSION, THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE--AS NECESSARY--IN DEVELOPING A PROTOTYPE FOR THE PRESS AND PROPAGANDA ORGANS AND EFFORTS TO ENSURE FOR THE JOURNALISTIC COMMUNITY AN IMPORTANT VOICE IN FORMULATING THE LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF CENSORSHIP.

These postulates were incorporated in a unanimous plenum resolution, which states that an extraordinary congress of the delegates of the association will be held in Warsaw on 29-30 October. The congress, the resolution stresses, should air its views and make necessary decisions on a prototype of a journalistic organization that ensure complete independence and makes it possible for the journalists to enjoy working conditions consonant with the high criteria of their social responsibilities.

THE QUESTION OF WORK DONE BY THE ASSOCIATION AND ALL ITS BRANCHES WAS ONE OF THE MAIN SUBJECTS OF THE PLENUM DISCUSSION. The plenum pointed out that the association's role and authority depend on the resolution and militancy in daily activities in the interest, not so much of the journalists as primarily of the nation. In this connection the plenum discussed the ideological integrity and daily professional honesty of the journalists as the necessary conditions for creating and strengthening social trust. Against that background it also pointed out the most glaring past examples of disdain for press criticism.

THE PLENUM OFTEN DREW ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS THE JOURNALIST COMMUNITY AND ITS ORGANIZATION HAD GAINED NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND NEW RESPONSIBLE TASKS, WHICH MAKE IT NECESSARY TO DISPLAY THE HIGHEST CONCERN FOR INTENSIFYING THE FORCE OF ARGUMENTATION IN INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS AS WELL AS FOR DAILY HONESTY, COURAGE AND A CREATIVE NATURE IN ONE PROFESSION. The main question to which an answer should be found in the precongress discussion and at the congress itself is: What should the journalistic organization do so it can more effectively meet the needs of its community and serve the working people and the nation? As the plenum confirmed, the outlines of such an answer are already developing and are contained in the proposals and postulates put forward by the association's members and by other people. The association's experience of the past 35 years, the plenum pointed out, includes traditions that should be continued and enriched. At the same time whatever has hindered the association's progress and what has negatively affected the system of mass communication must be rejected. The time before the extraordinary congress must be used for penetrating discussions about the structural image of the journalistic organization and about the program for long-term development of information and propaganda media. THE DISCUSSIONS ABOUT JOURNALISM ALSO MUST INCLUDE PROBLEMS THAT ARE SPECIFIC TO INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITIES, PROBLEMS DIRECTLY CONCERNING EDITORIAL BOARDS, AND WORKING AND LIVING PROBLEMS OF JOURNALISTS.

The plenum was attended by Jozef Klasa, head of the Central Committee Department of Press, Radio and Television

ZYCIE WARSZAWY INTERVIEWS STUDENTS UNION OFFICIAL

AU252054 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Andrzej Bajorek interview with Bohdan Kaczmarek, deputy chairman of the Warsaw Administration of the Socialist Union of Polish Students: "Open Formula"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Students are a very sensitive and impulsive community. The recent events in our country have certainly been vividly experienced by students. What is the conduct of your organization in the face of this situation?

[Answer] We realize that the students want many answers from us. They primarily want to know our position on the recent events and on the basic problems agitating the student community. These problems include a great many observations and polemics concerning the student union's practice and formula of activity.

[Question] Some students question the meaning of the union's existence in its present form....

[Answer] There are such views, and we listen to them attentively. We argue with them and we explain our viewpoints. Generally speaking, we do not agree with the concept that higher school students should not possess their own ideopolitical organization.

An organization dealing only with working and living conditions of students--that is, an organization like a trade union--certainly does not satisfy the aspirations of the student community, or at least of a good part of it. Some people, including the Gdansk students, have proposed such a restricted organization. As you have said, the student community is a politically sensitive community and this is why it should possess a platform for expressing its views on principal issues. The students' union has tried to do that. Let the students judge how far it has succeeded.

We are open to any view concerning the model and practice of our union. We are now discussing what to change and what to improve so the union can genuinely express the students' opinions and represent their interests.

The present discussions are overwhelmingly dominated by the view that the problems of the academic community should be examined against the background of the country's general sociopolitical situation. The needs of the students are not something that is not part and parcel of the entire nation's needs. They have the same possibilities for being met, and result from the conflicts and divisions asserting themselves in the nation.

[Question] From what you say we could infer that you see the main reasons for the union's weaknesses outside the union.

[Answer] Yes, but perhaps not only. The authorities' failure to appreciate the role of young people and the youth movement in the country's political-social life has strongly and, of course, negatively affected our militancy. Many striking workers are the same age as the students. It seems that the party program and the activity of youth organizations offered too few things and too few motivations for them to be able to fully identify themselves with this activity.

[Question] How significant is this for your union now?

[Answer] We are now able to see our problems and the dangers threatening us with much sharper clarity. We think that the first thing for the union to do is to state its political position on the current events in the country, and to exert on them an influence that is consonant with the importance of the academic community. In other words, the Socialist Union of Polish Students should work out its own position and state it, while retaining its right to make mistakes.

[Question] What do you have in mind?

[Answer] We must abandon the view that our union should fulfill only educational and mobilizing tasks aimed at integrating young people into party programs. It would be more proper for us to contribute our own ideas, evaluations and views to the development program implemented under the leadership of the party.

The political character of our organization, as I have mentioned, must not be reduced to conducting just political activities among young people. What we want to do as a union is to express the political voice of the student community. We are resolutely in favor of further development of socialist democracy in Poland, and in favor of such changes and guarantees within the country's sociopolitical system as would prevent any repetition of such crises. Among other things, we want a rotation of ruling bodies at all levels, the strengthening of representational institutions, and a telling participation of young people in these institutions. I think that youth organizations should have the right to bring legislative measures in the Sejm and propose resolutions in the peple's councils.

In particular, the young generation needs a long-term program for Poland's socialist development. We hope that the ninth party plenum will work out such a program.

[Question] To return to students, where do you want to go, what do you want to change?

[Answer] We see the need for strengthening students' self-government and for intensifying the internal democracy of organizations. There has been a retreat in this regard in the past few years. For example, the direct elections to the departmental authorities of our union have been abandoned, and a two-tier voting system has been introduced: first the election of delegates to the departmental conference, and then the election--at this conference--of the departmental council of the union.

We are for an expanded student representation in the collegial bodies of higher schools--in the senate, in the dean and rector bodies, in departmental councils, in institutes' councils and in councils for young people's affairs. Student representatives should account for one-third of the members of these bodies and councils, and should have full voting rights, and not merely as advisors. Student representatives should be chosen to these bodies by a direct vote of all students, regardless of their organizational affiliation.

Development of students' self-government is tied to democratization of university life as such. We do not want to belong to the lifeless and semi-lifeless collegial bodies, which do not decide anything worthwhile. We want real equal authority and an expansion of the competence of the collegial bodies in higher schools. We also want the authorities of higher schools to be elected with the participation of students.

We are also aware of the need to change the manner in which the Socialist Union of Polish Students represents them. Our present exclusiveness in this regard is determined by legal enactments and not by the force of our program.

We think that a student organization in higher schools should be able to veto some decisions made by the higher school administration.

[Question] What about the working and living conditions, which are a traditional domain of the Polish students' movement?

[Answer] I think that our union has given a good account of itself in that regard. We are helping thousands and thousands of students in financial and organizational ways. We enable them to earn extra money in students' cooperatives. For example, in Warsaw these cooperatives employ over 10,000 students. We help married students find apartments. We are now building two apartment blocks in which such couples will be able to live. Student construction brigades will complete the finishing work. We have finally succeeded in obtaining a nursery for students' children. We will ask for automatic adjustments of educational grants to keep abreast of inflation. We assist domestic and foreign tourism as well as recreation in sports, we run 34 student clubs.

It goes without saying that students' life in Warsaw is not easy. Student housing is overcrowded. The 12 higher schools in Warsaw have only 7 gymnastic halls and only 2 swimming pools. There are 1,200 students per physician, which is twice the national average. The pace of higher school construction is slow and the range of such investments is too modest.

SEJM COMMISSION ASSESSES DOMESTIC TRADE PROSPECTS

LD252234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Domestic Trade, Small-Scale Production and Services has discussed problems connected with the way in which the market situation will probably take shape in the fourth quarter and with the fulfillment of the Ministry of Internal Trade plan this year.

According to the information provided by the ministry, supplies of many goods in the fourth quarter will, in all probability, be lower than was the case in the same period last year. It is still conceivably possible to increase these supplies. However, what is required is very strenuous work, by the entire economy, to be commenced immediately.

With the simultaneous increase in the purchasing power, one has to reckon with a goods deficit of some Z40-50 billion. One can observe a diminution of stocks of food. In meat, for example, this is caused by a lower purchasing level. Only in the last few days has there been a certain improvement in this field. Delays are already being balanced by imports. However, possibilities in this field are negligible. To maintain continuity of sugar supplies presents a substantial problem. Supplies to processing industries have been curtailed, in order to increase supplies of sugar to the market. Curtailment of supplies of certain industrial goods is also being envisaged. This arises, among others, from the fact that this year's plan has undergone revision.

SEJM COMMISSIONS DISCUSS HEALTH, HOUSING

LD252026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Sejm commissions for health and physical culture, and for labor and social affairs held sessions in Warsaw today.

The Commission for Health and Physical Culture acquainted itself with the explanations provided by representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare concerning problems connected with inadequate facilities for basic welfare in places of domicile, and also of employment and education, the shortage of medicines, shortcomings in providing health centers with the necessary equipment and medical apparatus.

Promises were made to the effect that next year there will be better medicine supplies. Much was said about the concept of health teams at the present fundamental units of the health service. Deputies also appraised the standard of treatment in sanatoriums for children and young people.

At the session of the Sejm Commission for Labor and Social Affairs the planned amendments in regulations concerning social and housing funds in enterprises were discussed. This subject has long been the subject of many demands expressed by the work forces of enterprises and by trade unions.

Deputies have spoken many times on the need to update these regulations. What matters is that this is a problem which determines the living conditions and satisfaction of the work forces to no lesser degree than wages.

NEED TO PROMOTE MARKET EQUILIBRIUM STRESSED

LD251508 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Decisions on wages come into force on 1 October. They encompass a number of trades. One month later pay raises and benefits for pensioners and the disabled will follow. Balancing the population's increased purchasing power against the current deliveries of goods and their reserves, it is estimated that we have a market gap of some Z40-45 billion. This gap is further widened by additional losses in output. A preliminary estimate says that in September the gap may increase by Z20 billion.

In this situation it is of utmost importance to maintain consistent implementation of the program of supplementary deliveries from industry. In all these circumstances market supply depends, first of all, on a normal rhythm of work, on the search for organizational solutions which would make market production possible in the difficult conditions of material supplies. There is now an opportunity to supplement deliveries of industrial goods and food in quantities which will promote a market equilibrium, provided, however, there is rhythmic work at every workbench.

INDUSTRY MANAGERS MEET, DISCUSS PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

LD251920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Summary] A conference of managing directors of large industrial enterprises from all over the country took place in Warsaw today. The conference has assessed the current economic situation in the basic sections of the economy and ways to make up for the arrears in the implementation of the 1980 production plans. The industry is entering the fourth quarter of 1980 with considerable arrears, assessed at Z40 billion in goods already sold.

Consequently efforts will have to be made to make up for the loss in output, particularly as the increase in wages leads to increased financial resources on the market. The aim is to insure that the Z18 billion worth of additional goods which the government has proposed to supply from industry to the consumer market are indeed made available on the market.

TRICITY PORTS HANDLE 120,000 TONS OF GOODS IN 24 HOURS

LD250952 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Port workers of the tricity area handled over 120,000 tons of goods in the last 24 hours. After a long interval, coal cars have reached Gdansk. In the past 24 hours longshormen handled over 43,000 tons of coal. Some 68 vessels from various countries are reported to be in Gdansk and Gdynia ports today.

MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS SHIPBUILDERS MEMORIAL

LD251750 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of the social committee for the erection of a monument to the shipbuilders killed in 1970 took place in the Gdansk shipyard. The meeting discussed the three projects submitted. It has been decided, however, that the final version will be submitted to the Ministry of Cultura and Art in a few days for approval.

BRIEFS

JABLONSKI, DUTCH AMBASSADOR--Warsaw, 19 Sep (PAP)--Polish President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received in an audience at the Belweder Palace today Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Joost Lodewijk van der Kun, who presented his letters of credence. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 18 Sep 80 LD]

ENERGY COOPERATION WITH USSR--In keeping with an agreement signed with the Soviet Union, Polish enterprises will participate in the construction of three nuclear power stations in the Soviet Union in exchange for supplying Poland with large amounts of electric energy. Polish specialists are already working at the sites of the Smolensk, Khmelnitskiy and Kursk nuclear powerplants. Their work and the various energy installations will be paid for by the supply of 1.2 billion kwh of Soviet electrical energy in 1984, twice as much in 1985, and 6 billion kwh a year between 1980-2003. The overall supplies will exceed 100 billion kwh. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ON ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT BANANA VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU250911 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Romanian-Zimbabwe communique following the official visit of Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana to Romania 19-23 September]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Janet Banana, 19-23 September 1980.

President Canaan Banana and the delegation members visited economic units and social and cultural establishments in Bucharest and Brasov County and enjoyed a cordial reception everywhere--a symbol of the relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe conducted official talks, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and respect.

The talks were attended on the Romanian side by Comrades: Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Ion Coman, PEC member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Nicolae Constantin, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Angelo Miculescu, member of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry; Todor Postelnicu, RCP Central Committee member and minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Interior; Silviu Curticeanu, RCP Central Committee member and secretary to the president and of the State Council; Ion M. Nicolae, member of the RCP Central Auditing Commission and first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Petre Gliga, RCP Central Committee candidate member and counselor to the republic's president; Petre Blajovici, member of the RCP Central Auditing Commission and ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Zimbabwe; Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology; and Petre Tanasie, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The talks were attended for the Zimbabwe side by Comrades: Sydney Sekeramayi, member of the Central Committee of ZANU-Patriotic Front, Parliament member and minister of lands, resettlement and rural development; W. Ndangana, member of the Central Committee of the ZANU-Patriotic Front and Parliament member; (Sheba) Gava, member of the Central Committee of the ZANU-Patriotic Front and counselor minister secretary of state in the prime minister's cabinet; (Mark) Dube, member of the Central Committee of the ZANU-Patriotic Front and Parliament member; A. Chambati, member of the Executive National Council of the ZAPU-Patriotic Front and Parliament member; M. Sibanda, secretary to the president; L. Mazivisa, secretary to the prime minister; J. Mayowe, clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and J. Mujeni, personal secretary to the president.

During the talks, the two presidents briefed each other about their countries, concerns in the field of socioeconomic development and examined opportunities to develop Romanian-Zimbabwe relations under the new conditions created by the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence. They also had a fruitful exchange of views on current international matters.

The president of the Republic of Zimbabwe expressed words of great appreciation and extended to President Nicolae Ceausescu the Zimbabwe people's and government's deep recognition of the solidarity and political, diplomatic, moral and material support granted during the difficult years of the national liberation struggle. He also expressed words of appreciation for the friendship and cooperation the Socialist Republic of Romania maintains with the newly independent state engaged in its independent development process, in achieving progress and prosperity.

Reiterating the feelings of militant solidarity of the RCP and of the Romanian people with the ideals of independence, freedom and social progress of the Zimbabwe people, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania stressed profound satisfaction with their excellent victory in the struggle for national liberation and expressed words of appreciation for the sustained efforts currently made by the Zimbabwe Government, led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, to strengthen independence, restore the country's economy, achieve national reconciliation and the development and establishment of a new society.

The Romanian and Zimbabwe presidents stressed the particularly important role played in establishing relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples by the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Robert Mugabe, ZANU chairman.

The two presidents expressed their governments' and peoples' decision to raise the relations of friendship and solidarity, established during the struggle for national liberation, onto a higher level and to develop close cooperation in all fields of common interest--political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural. They stressed the great opportunities available in their two economies to achieve efficient cooperation and wide-ranging trade exchange based on mutual advantage. They agreed to continue to act with determination to implement the already initiated measures aimed at substantially increasing trade, at promoting and deepening production sharing, especially by creating joint companies in such fields as agriculture, mining, geology, the processing industry and transportation.

An agreement to set up a new legal framework favoring the promotion of economic relations, a trade agreement and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation were signed during the visit between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The two sides also stressed their desire for and interest in initiating and developing cooperation in the field of education and cadres training, health care, culture and information. They expressed the desire to facilitate travel between the two countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Canaan Banana stressed the traditional solidarity between the RCP and ZANU and the particular importance of deepening friendship and cooperation between the two countries and people. They also pointed out that friendly cooperation between youth, civic and trade union organizations in Zimbabwe and Romania favors better understanding and cooperation between their peoples and also constitutes a contribution to the cause of peace, freedom, national independence, equality among peoples, social progress and understanding among nations.

The two presidents also had an exchange of views on major international problems and stressed their governments' and countries' concern over the worsened world political climate which endangers peace and the peoples' independence and sovereignty. They stressed that this situation is the result of the accumulation of unresolved or only partly resolved problems; of an intensified trend toward redividing the world into spheres of domination and influence and a result of deepened economic and political contradictions between states and groups of states; a result of world economic instability owing to the economic, energy and especially the oil crisis; a result of a revived trend toward the old imperialist policy of force and diktat and of the violation of national independence and sovereignty. They noted that, although tension has lessened to a certain extent, the problems that generated it are not resolved yet.

The two heads of state believe that it is currently more necessary than ever to intensify efforts by all states, by peoples' and progressive forces everywhere to eliminate the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and to stop the aggravation of the international situation and ensure the resumption and continuation of the trend toward detente based on strict respect for the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and recognition of each people's right to free and independent development.

Concerned with the persistence of certain states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world which often involve developing countries whose efforts and resources are thus channeled away from their socioeconomic development goals, the two presidents expressed the conviction that international peace and security requires the solution of all differences by peaceful means, by negotiations between the sides concerned.

Concerned with the unprecedented scope of the arms race, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe reasserted their firm conviction that limiting and stopping the arms race and achieving definite measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, represent a key problem in current international relations on which peace, security and mankind's progress depend. They reasserted their support for defending the most basic right of nations: their right to life, to peace and a free and independent existence.

They believe that the huge material and financial means and the huge human forces engaged in the arms race must be used for the benefit of peoples, especially peoples in the developing countries, to accelerate their socioeconomic progress and improve their material and cultural living standard.

The presidents of Romania and of Zimbabwe expressed their concern over the phenomenon of underdevelopment and stressed that its elimination is one of the basic problems of the present-day world. They advocated the right of all peoples to development and stressed that the division of the world into rich and poor countries and the constant deepening gaps between them is at variance with their aspirations to live in a better and more just world. They are convinced that the establishment of a new international economic and political order is of vital interest for all states, irrespective of their socioeconomic and political system and their development level. Noting that international negotiations have not yielded significant results thus far, that the world economic situation continues to become more aggravated, the two heads of state advocated the adoption by the UN General Assembly of an international strategy for development in the eighties and for launching comprehensive negotiations aimed at establishing a new international economic order.

The presidents of Romania and Zimbabwe stressed that security and cooperation on the continents on which their countries are located are of primary importance for world peace and the very existence of mankind.

They expressed the hope that this fall's Madrid meeting of the countries signatory to the Helsinki Final Act will contribute to creating a true climate of trust that will open the road to definite measures for military disengagement and disarmament, to detente, security and the development of cooperation in Europe. They advocated the adoption by that meeting of a clear decision with a view to convening a conference of trust and disarmament in Europe. They also advocated that the deployment of new missiles and mass destruction weapons on the continent be stopped. They agreed that ensuring security in Europe would have a positive influence on the international political climate, on peace, detente and security throughout the world.

Examining the situation on the African Continent, the two presidents expressed the conviction that the victory won by the Zimbabwe people and the creation of their independent state will have positive consequences throughout southern Africa. They stressed the particular significance of strengthening the people's unity and national independence with a view to implementing the socioeconomic program and ensuring the country's peace.

The two presidents stressed the urgent requirement of ensuring Namibia's independence and the Namibian people's right to freely choose their path of future development in keeping with their aspirations and interests. They reasserted their militant solidarity with and active support for the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and independence under SWAPO leadership--their legitimate representative.

The two presidents stressed their active support for the just struggle waged by the majority people in South Africa to completely eliminate the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid. They energetically condemned the aggressive military actions undertaken by the racist regime in South Africa against independent African states and demanded that all violations of sovereignty and territorial integrity be stopped.

The two presidents declared their support for the complete elimination of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination, for respect for the African people's right to independently decide their destiny. They expressed their conviction that the unresolved problems on the African Continent must be solved in conformity with the OAU Charter. They appreciated the positive role played by the OAU in seeking peaceful solutions to disputes between certain African states in the interest of unity and closer cooperation between them and with a view to ensuring peace, security, understanding and stability in Africa.

Stressing the danger of unresolved states of conflict in the wo ld, the two presidents reasserted the particular importance of settling the Middle Eas. conflict for ensuring international peace and security. They stressed that it is imperatively necessary to intensify efforts aimed at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in that area. They expressed their conviction that the Palestinian problem is an essential element in the Middle East conflict and that no peace will come to that area without resolving that problem, without ensuring the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and creating their own independent state.

The two heads of state agreed that in order to establish peace in that area new initiatives are necessary that will lead to new negotiations in the form of international conferences under the aegis and with the active participation of the United Nations and with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and with the participation of other states able to contribute to a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

The two presidents stressed that the current international conditions increasingly require an increased role of the United Nations in international life and its contribution to resolving by negotiations the problems confronting mankind. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania expressed satisfaction at the admission of the state of Zimbabwe to the large family of UN member states and the conviction that the two countries will fruitfully cooperate within that world organization. The two presidents expressed their countries' desire to actively cooperate within other international bodies and organizations, within the "Group of 77" and within the nonaligned movement to defend peace, strengthen international security and to achieve disarmament and promote cooperation and friendship among all peoples.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe stressed the fruitful results of the talks they conducted and pointed out that the first visit the head of state of Zimbabwe is paying to Romania and the documents adopted on this occasion are an important contribution to expanding relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries to the mutual benefit of their peoples, of the policy of peace, detente, and that of national independence and cooperation among all nations.

President Canaan Banana expressed warm thanks for the cordial reception and hospitality he enjoyed, together with Comrade Janet Banana and the delegation accompanying him in his visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

President Canaan Banana and Comrade Janet Banana extended an invitation to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official friendly visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be set later through diplomatic channels.

Bucharest, 23 September 1980

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe

BURTICA RECEIVES NIGERIAN PLANNING COMMISSIONER

AU251855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Sep (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on September 25 Adenike Ebun Oyagbola, federal commissioner for national planning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, chairman for his country of the Joint Romanian-Nigerian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation whose proceedings are taking place in Bucharest.

The stage of the bilateral economic relations was examined during the interview, stress being laid on the possibilities of intensifying commercial exchanges, of developing economic cooperation between the two countries.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER THATCHER CONTINUES VISIT

Djuranovic Hosts Dinner

LD242320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife gave a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd tonight in honor of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her husband.

The dinner, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere, was attended by Edwin Boland, British ambassador to Yugoslavia, and his wife; E. Fergusson, secretary to the prime minister; Bernard Ingham, chief press secretary to the prime minister; and other figures accompanying the British prime minister.

On the Yugoslav side the dinner was attended by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, with his wife; Obroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Miran Potrc, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia with his wife; Kosta Nadj, president of the Federation of Veterans Associations of the War of National Liberation, with his wife; Stane Tomasevic-Arnesen, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly; Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, with his wife; Ilija Vakic, president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia; Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council, with his wife; Trpe Jakovlevski, president of the Yugoslav Federation for Physical Culture, with his wife; Ivo Vejvoda, member of the Council of the Federation, with his wife; as well as [name indistinct] Kovacevic, Radoje Stefanovic, Milorad Pesic, Col Gen Janko Susnjar, Krsto Bulajic, Milorad Mijovic, Milos Melovski, Zivan Berisavljevic, ambassador in London, with his wife, and other Yugoslav figures.

In the course of the dinner Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, exchanged toasts.

Djuranovic Toast

LD242356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1852 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Toast by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at a dinner on 24 September in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd]

[Text] Esteemed Mrs Prime Minister, gentlemen, comrades, it gives me particular pleasure to be able to greet you and wish you cordial welcome and a pleasant stay in our country. You have already been able to acquaint yourself with Yugoslavia and I hope that this time again you will be able to see for yourself the friendly feelings which our peoples feel for the British people and your country.

We see your visit as proof of the readiness for the further strengthening of the existing friendly relations, forged with arms during World War II, which we have for years now been successfully building on the principles of equality, noninterference, mutual respect and mutual benefits. A particular impetus was given to this kind of development by the visit of President Tito to your country and the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to Yugoslavia.

I believe that it is important to stress that the different sociopolitical systems and the special political positions of our countries have never constituted an obstacle to the successful development of our relations. Broad contacts and the increasingly varied cooperation between all the structures of our countries, as well as the highly developed contacts between people, have broadened the foundations of these relations and given them even richer contents.

I believe that you will agree, Mrs Prime Minister, that for the further development of mutual cooperation it is of great significance that in the sphere of economic relations, to which we attach great significance for our total cooperation, we should, through efforts made on both sides, overcome a certain lagging behind and problems and open new possibilities for cooperation. I have in mind several years of imbalance in trade exchange to the detriment of Yugoslavia and the still insufficient use of the advantages offered by the modern forms of economic cooperation, such as joint investing, long-term industrial cooperation and joint appearance on the third markets. I am convinced that the raising of economic cooperation to a higher level would contribute also to a greater equilibrium in trade exchange, which is in our common interest.

We have also achieved notable results in cooperation in cultural-educational, scientific-technical, tourist and other spheres, although also in these spheres not all the possibilities have been exploited.

We consider that unresolved questions too, as well as the problems which we occasionally encounter in our cooperation, can be solved in the same spirit, in the atmosphere of mutual respect and open dialogue. This can only lead to the further strengthening of relations, to the strengthening of the climate of mutual trust and the whole of our cooperation which, I am convinced, is in the interest of both sides.

It is in this sense that we also view the role of information media, which can greatly help the peoples of the two countries to know more about and be closer to each other. Likewise a problem which we should by no means neglect is the activity of elements of hostile emigration, who are misusing the shelter which has been given them in your country to inflict blows to good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Great Britain. I am convinced that it is in our joint interest to constantly and carefully protect our relations from any such attempts.

Mrs Prime Minister, we are alarmed by the present serious state of relations in the world. The repeated use of force, interference and pressures and even open interventions has led to a very dangerous deterioration in the international situation, exacerbation of the relations between the blocs and the great powers and the intensification of the already dangerous arms race.

All this threatens the independence and security of many countries and weakens the stability of international relations and the foundations of peace in the world as a whole.

Our attention is increasingly preoccupied by the fact that the center of crises and of the intensified rivalry is increasingly moving to the regions of nonaligned countries, in the course of which attempts are made to exploit unresolved or disputed questions between these countries. We consider that such a state of international relations makes all the countries in the entire world community dutybound to exert greater efforts to solve the existing crises and unresolved problems by means of patient dialogue and by political means, in the spirit of the principle of peaceful coexistence, which also constitute the basis of the policy of nonalignment.

We hope that Iraq and Iran, two nonaligned countries, starting from the same principles and goals, will stop the present armed conflict and start looking for solutions to disputed questions in a peaceful way and by political means.

Our permanent orientation toward the policy of nonalignment as an independent and nonbloc factor in international relations is a reflection of our firm conviction that its principles and goals represent a universal value and that without the nonaligned it is no longer possible to successfully solve the more important world problems. Together with other nonaligned countries we are actively striving to contribute to the overcoming of the present crisis in international relations, to the strengthening of detente as a world process and to the settling of the world's acute questions, which is increasingly becoming a task that brooks no delay.

We are keenly interested in real progress in the settling of the existing hotbeds of crisis, made on the basis of UN resolutions and of the stances adopted at nonaligned countries' summit meetings. We consider that only the just solutions to these crises, which would in a lasting and comprehensive manner proceed from the rights to independence, self-determination, equal security and independent internal development, can ensure stability and peace in these regions and further afield. Within these frameworks the constant strengthening of the United Nations, which remains an irreplaceable forum for the settling of mankind's vital problems, must be the constant concern of all member countries.

The arms race is threatening to get out of control and is threatening the stability of international relations and peace in the world. This calls for the speediest possible opening of dialogues which would lead to the genuine process of arms reduction and disarmament. We support all the initiatives and proposals aimed in this direction.

We are particularly alarmed by the present very difficult situation in the sphere of international economic relations and in particular concerning the settling of the problem of development. We consider that the problems which today exist in this sphere represent one of the greatest sources of danger to stability in international relations in general. It is in the interest of peace in the world and of all the countries to set in motion, with no further delay, the process of finding genuine solutions especially to the problems connected with the position of the developing countries on the basis of partnership and mutual solidarity. The limited results of the special session of the UN General Assembly on global negotiations and development are yet another warning about the acuteness of these problems and the need to make additional efforts.

As a European country we attach great significance to the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation. We expect the meeting to contribute to the strengthening of the process of relaxation and cooperation in Europe and further afield and to the overcoming of the present crisis in international relations. We consider that the work of the meeting should be done in a constructive atmosphere, that the realization of all the parts of the Final Document adopted in Helsinki should be analyzed in a complete and balanced way, that progress should be made toward strengthening the military aspects of security on the continent and that the continuity of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation should be ensured. The unfavorable state of affairs in the world, in our view, further increases the political responsibility of all the participating countries for efforts made to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting.

The fruitful results achieved in all spheres of bilateral cooperation give us confidence that we are on the right road and make us dutybound to continue, through joint efforts and in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, to build our relations and enrich them with new forms of cooperation.

I raise this glass to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, to your health, Mrs Prime Minister, to the health of your husband and aides, to your country's progress and to the further successful development and strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Great Britain.

Press Conference

LD251248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today she was very satisfied both with her visit and with the talks she had yesterday and today with Yugoslav statesmen. In connection with the talks, she said they were held in a cordial atmosphere, they were exhaustive, frank and mutually beneficial.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher held a press conference this morning in the Dedinje Palace where she is staying, and stressed anew the close cooperation and good relations between Great Britain and Yugoslavia. In her opening remarks she underlined that her government fully supports independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia. Mrs Thatcher said Yugoslavia is a non-aligned country and, both in this movement and in the world, plays an important role which Great Britain both esteems and supports. This role--as Mrs Thatcher said in answer to a question later--was discussed when the latest situation and the clash between Iraq and Iran was reviewed during her talks. The nonaligned countries are very active in this situation.

Asked how she views the possible development of the situation--and in this connection the possible involvement of the great powers--the British prime minister first stressed the role, appeals and activity of various international bodies such as the United Nations, the appeal of the European Nine to which Great Britain belongs, and she stressed the basic British standpoint: first, a cessation of hostilities and then negotiations on a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Asked about the British standpoint on the Middle East and about the current activity of the European Nine, Margaret Thatcher emphasized that Great Britian believes a solution can be found only with the acceptance of two basic premises: first, recognition of Israel's right to live within agreed secure borders; and second, acceptance of all legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In answer to further questions Margaret Thatcher said she had a broad exchange of opinions with Yugoslav leaders, both on general activity and views of the two countries on the present international relations and situation; and also and in particular on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, on Afghanistan, on Turkey, on relations between East and West including the latest development in Poland, on the Madrid CSCE meeting, as well as on other international questions.

In answer to a number of questions concerning bilateral relations, Margaret Thatcher expressed in particular the important cooperation in many joint investment projects, the largest of which is the Smederevo blooming mill which she is to visit this afternoon. In discussions with Yugoslav leaders there was also discussion of the imbalance in trade exchange and the considerable Yugoslav deficit. The British prime minister said that during the talks the will to search for ways to resolve this problem in the spirit of mutual interest and possibilities was expressed.

Talks With Mijatovic

LD251932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, had a meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the White Palace this morning. This was followed by Yugoslav-British talks, which were attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Zivan Jerisavljevic, SFRY ambassador to Great Britian and others; and on the British side by members of the British prime minister's inner entourage and by the British ambassador in Belgrade.

The talks continued during and after the luncheon given by Cvijetin Mijatovic in honor of the British prime minister.

The luncheon was attended, apart from those who were taking part in the talks, by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Vicko Antic, member of the Presidium of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of the War of National Liberation of Yugoslavia; Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; and the husband of the British prime minister, Dennis Thatcher, and other British personalities. This was in fact the continuation of the Yugoslav-British dialogue at the highest level, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere and which was marked by mutual respect and appreciation.

During the luncheon Cvijetin Mijatovic and Margaret Thatcher proposed toasts in which they recalled the days of alliance in World War II and stressed the desire to continue and deepen cooperation between the two countries, for which very favorable possibilities exist and which will be given fresh impetus by Margaret Thatcher's current visit to Yugoslavia and her talks here, which will also impart a fresh quality to Yugoslav-British cooperation.

Yugoslav-British relations are reported to have been the first theme, already having been discussed the previous day. This time it was stressed that all the conditions exist for intensified cooperation. Also noted was the readiness shown on both sides to see this cooperation, especially in the economic sphere, begin to develop more rapidly and dynamically together with the intensification of all other forms of bilateral cooperation.

The dialogue then dwelt on international economic problems, to which both sides returned repeatedly, stressing the extent to which unresolved international problems because of economic difficulties are preoccupying all the countries and the international community as a whole.

The British side submitted its view of the various aspects of the economic situation and its causes and of the possible ways which Britain believes can contribute to the efforts to overcome the current situation more speedily. Stress was laid on the significance of the global talks within the UN framework, which presupposes the participation of all countries in the search for generally acceptable solutions. In this connection it was emphasized that the problem affects the interests of all countries and so all countries should take part in settling it.

Every delay contributes to the worsening of the problem and its consequences, while even small steps taken toward its solution could have significant effect by developing mutual trust.

In this connection it was stressed that present-day economic changes in the world are directly reflected in the state of political relations.

The two sides also discussed detente, the problems which have halted the process of relaxation and brought many of its results into question, and the ways which might genuinely contribute to the lessening of tension and intensification of the process of relaxation. In this context they also dwelt on the emergence of crises in the world which are causing anxiety among the entire international community. In this connection the two sides also discussed the alarming problems created by the constant arms race. On the Yugoslav side it was noted that if the balance of forces has to be accepted as a condition for the maintenance of security then this security will be considerably greater if maintained by a downward and not upward line in armament.

During consideration of a wide range of international questions the two sides also dwelt on the role of the policy of nonalignment in the world. The exchange of views this time again testified to the existence of both closeness and differences of views on present-day international problems. On the Yugoslav side it was noted at one stage that Yugoslavia appreciates the closeness and character of relations with a country not only and primarily in proportion to the extent to which their views are identical--especially because it is often much more important how countries behave when their views are different--but also in proportion to the extent to which mutual respect, trust and appreciation are seen to exist, together with the realization that common interests, such as peace and security, can be achieved only through striving and efforts. This is the spirit in which these very fruitful Yugoslav-British talks took place.

DJURANOVIC LEAVES FOR VISIT TO INDIA

LD251446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, left this afternoon for a 3-day official and friendly visit to India, which is assessed in Belgrade as an important event in the development of traditional, friendly relations and an affirmation of the continuity of extensive Yugoslav-Indian cooperation.

Sundic on Visit

LD251717 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The visit to India by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has two basic aims: the further deepending of friendly cooperation between the two friendly countries and the coordination of their activities in the field of international relations, primarily within the framework of the nonaligned movement, to which Yugoslavia and India belong and in which they have played a first-rate role throughout its existence.

Yugoslav-Indian friendship, whose founders were Tito and Nehru, rests on the principles of full equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect and firm adherence to the cause of peace and active international cooperation. Geographical distance and differences between social systems have never been an obstacle to comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and India in all fields. Even when the two countries appraise individual problems in a different way, none of the foundations on which their firm friendship and mutual respect are based has even been brought into question.

Owing to this Yugoslavia and India have been able to make their full contribution to the affirmation of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and struggle for the unity of the movement and thereby also for peace throughout the world.

The contribution made by the two great figures of the nonaligned movement, Tito and Nehru, for world peace has already been recorded by history in gold letters which will never tarnish. Tito and Nehru placed the whole world under the obligation to persist in the struggle for lasting and stable peace and for their countries, Yugoslavia and India, they earned prestige held in high esteem and respect everywhere in the world.

The meeting between Veselin Djuranovic and Indira Gandhi represents an event of exceptional significance, because it is taking place at the time of very serious disruptions in the world which call for speedy and well thought-out actions by the entire international community. From the day it was founded to the time it reached maturity, the nonaligned movement played an irreplaceable role in the efforts aimed at preserving world peace. This is still today and will continue to be in the future the most important task of the movement, especially if one bears in mind the fact that even inside the movement things are happening which are incompatible with its fundamental principles. The bloc penetrations into the ranks of the movement today constitute the greatest threat to its unity and ability to act. Any hesitation in putting an end to this would deal a heavy blow to the movement of nonaligned countries and make it unable to carry out its historical mission.

As founders of the nonaligned movement, Yugoslavia and India have both the right and the duty to struggle for those principles which were adopted at the Belgrade conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in 1961, in other words for keeping the movement pure from any influences which run counter to its principles.

Not much time remains until the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, but much work still remains to be done. The seventh summit is also drawing near. It should be held in the capital of Iraq, Baghdad, but the conflagration of war has now spread also to this sensitive area, where two nonaligned countries, Iraq and Iran, are waging an exterminating war.

It is obvious then that there are plenty of themes for the Djuranovic-Gandhi talks, even if one does not take into account bilateral cooperation, which too should be given full attention, because of its vital importance for Yugoslavia's and India's activities in the international field. It is a fortunate circumstance that the relations between the two countries are so good that they can achieve much in both of these fields.

MIKULIC ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA 25 SEP FOR 6-DAY VISIT

LD251224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Branko Mikulic arrived here today for a six day visit to Ethiopia.

Mikulic will conduct talks here with his host Legesse Asfaw, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE). It is expected that Mikulic will also be received by the head of the Ethiopian state and president of the COPWE, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Talks With Legesse Asfaw

LD252024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Branko Mikulic, who arrived here today on a seven-day visit to Ethiopia, met with member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) Legesse Asfaw. In the ensuing talk, they discussed the establishing of cooperation between the LCY and the COPWE.

Mikulic and Legesse assessed as positive the results achieved in all fields of the two countries' cooperation and expressed readiness for its further expansion.

They also discussed some international questions, including the situation in the Horn of Africa.

UNESCO DIRECTOR APPEALS FOR END TO IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD252152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1050 GMT 25 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow today addresses a message to Presidents Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran and Saddam Husayan of Iraq entreating them to put an end to their "fratricidal combat".

The message quotes a passage from the speech Mr M'Bow made here at the opening of the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference in which he said that "all those who, in whatever capacity, can influence the course of this conflict, should refrain from inflaming or extending it. All governments moved by wisdom should take emergency action, with the greatest determination, to bring an immediate end to the hostilities whose continuance could be fatal to world peace".

Mr M'Bow concludes his message by entreating the parties in conflict to seek, "at this extremely critical hour...a peaceful solution to your dispute...I am at your disposal if I may in any way be of assistance in seeking solutions consistent with the principles of equity which are the basis of the faith we share".

NATIONALS LIVING IN IRAN REPORTED SAFE

LD251110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--All Yugoslav citizens living and working in Iran are safe. This information was sent by the Yugoslav Embassy in Tehran.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD251505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG)--Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, today received Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador in Belgrade and conveyed to him the answer of the SFRY Assembly to the letter directed to all parliaments of the world by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly relating to the resolution of the Korean problem.

The answer stresses the constant support rendered by Yugoslavia in bilateral and international contacts to the just aspirations of the Korean people for the reunification by peaceful means, without foreign interference and on democratic bases, and also to the specific initiative of the DPRK in this direction.

In this connection Yugoslavia's anxiety was reiterated with regard to the development of events in South Korea and the persecution of eminent democratic figures in South Korea by the dictatorial regime.

Particular emphasis was laid on the SFRY's desire for further development of friendly relations and the broadest cooperation with the DPRK, bilaterally and in the movement of nonaligned countries, upon the bases established by Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD252133 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 25 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep [as received] (TANJUG)--While positively assessing the increase in Yugoslavia's exports, the deceleration in the growth of consumption, more favourable relations in the distribution of income and the increasing orientation of organizations of associated labour towards the realization of tasks of the policy of economic stabilization, the Presidency of Yugoslavia also noted serious weaknesses in the implementation of this policy.

The further development of socialist self-management relations and the affirmation of the self-management system's institutions are two of the key pre-conditions for economic stabilization. All economic policy must proceed from them as it was stressed at a Presidency of Yugoslavia session today. It was also stated that conditions must be created for more intensive market activities.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia pressed for the affirmation of economic criteria and laws on the market in the country and in economic relations with other countries as this is a road leading to the reduction of administration interventions in the economy, to the elimination of irresponsible conduct in economic activities, to more efficiency in these activities and to the strengthening of the national currency's position. Attempts aimed at increasing the prices of commodities and services in order to cover the difficulties in economic activities must be resolutely opposed, as well as uncovered investment and high, socially unjustified expenditures, the Presidency stressed.

Over-investment was pointed out as a field where the policy of economic stabilization is being most drastically undermined.

Emphasizing that uncovered investments [word indistinct] longer be tolerated, the Presidency of Yugoslavia demanded that the responsible bodies immediately discontinue all construction projects for which funds have not been ensured.

All socio-political and self-management communities of interest were instructed to immediately reduce their expenditures into the determined frameworks and to adjust tax rates accordingly.

This also relates to the Yugoslav National Bank which must fit issues, credits and other investments into the mentioned frameworks established by the resolution on Yugoslavia's social and economic development for 1980.

Urging the preservation of the achieved standard of living and its further stable growth, the President of Yugoslavia pointed out that this is conditional on the growth of personal incomes on the basis of increased productivity of labour. In this context, the Presidency said that a programme of social policy measures will be adopted for preserving the living standards of the working people and citizens in the lowest-income bracket.

The Presidency particularly underlined the obligation of the Federal Executive Council and other state and economic organizations to provide for better supply on the market or raw materials and semi-manufactures, a precondition for the normal supply of food and other consumer goods on the market.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia specially pointed to the necessity for a more rapid development of Yugoslavia's technology in order to free the economy from importing techniques which do not strengthen its competitive abilities. The Presidency also warned of the danger of excessive consumption based on the use of foreign capital.

All the development plans, which are currently being elaborated for the coming five-year term, must be based on real income, i.e. the frameworks of the plan must take into account the income the Yugoslav economy will be able to realize and invest in development programmes.

SLOVENE PARTY PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES STATE ECONOMIC 'INTERVENTIONISM'

AU242130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 80 p 3

[J. Pjevic report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, 22 Sep--"The current economic problems that will be also discussed at the forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee, were discussed openly and very intensely at today's session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, which was attended by Slovene members of the LCY Central Committee, secretaries of the intercommunal councils of the League of Communists and the executive secretaries.

"Stefan Korosec, Janez Zemljaric, Franc Popit, Franc Setinc, Roman Albreht, Vinko Hafner, Sergej Kraigher, Mitja Ribicic, Stane Dolanc, Andrej Verbic and several others participated in the discussion. It was emphasized that the current economic policy measures must ensure a transition from the administrative-regulative to self-managing methods of regulating and solving economic problems, and that the new solutions pertaining to the system must be consistently implemented in everyday practice."

All participants in the discussion agreed with Stefan Korosec's statement, in his introductory report, that the solution for the present economic and political situation must be primarily sought in further development of self-managing relations, better work, higher productivity and greater efficiency in economic operations, all of which require a more resolute implementation of the constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and other laws pertaining to the system. This is all the more important in view of "the serious lag in the transformation of socioeconomic relations and the practical implementation of the new solutions pertaining to the system, espcially as regards markets and prices, foreign economic relations and monetary operations."

The speakers in the discussion advocated a selective approach to solving both the current problems and the problems of development at all levels, because across-the-board appraisals and measures only support the existing inefficient economic structures, and thereby further complicate the present problems. It is of the utmost importance for a more successful development of Yugoslav associated labor, and thereby the development of the entire society, to ensure the unhindered functioning of a unified Yugoslav market. It was pointed out, however, that "as things stand now, in practice we have a fragmented and not a unified market.

"Attention was also called to the danger of the strengthening bureaucratic-statist relations in the field of foreign economic relations, which is primarily a consequence of an insufficiently developed system of self-managing agreements among organizations of associated labor on earning, dividing and using foreign exchange, an insufficiently developed system of accords in the communities for foreign economic relations, and an excessive federal and republican administrative interventionism in this sphere. Instead of promoting the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations also in this sphere, as a component part of all reproduction, the federal and republican organs are primarily resorting to statist measures, that is to various restrictions, and in this connection become at times directly involved in the activities of self-managing interest communities concerning foreign economic relations.

"By their measures, the republics and provinces, and at times also the Federal Executive Council, often prevent or hinder the self-managing association of labor, pooling of resources and joint actions of a large number of organizations of associated labor in foreign markets." As was noted at the session, "the pressures for expanding and intensifying administrative interventionism in the sphere of foreign economic relations have even increased recently." The export economy is also hindered by irregular payments of export promotion allowances and subsidies. The amount of funds held in the form of bills of exchange only increased in Slovenia from 16.6 billion dinars in the first quarters to 18.3 billion dinars in the second quarter.

"It was emphasized at the session that it is necessary to further strengthen the autonomy and responsibility of the republics and provinces, as determined by the constitution. The republics and provinces must be able to manage their income in a sovereign manner and bear full responsibility for their socioeconomic development, and the development of the entire country." The same self-managing autonomy and responsibility must be promoted in organizations of associated labor, local communities and communes. All opponents of a consistent implementation of the constitution must be specifically determined and, it was stressed, let everyone address himself to his social tasks and responsibilities without any shifting or reponsibility to others. The cadre structure and the methods of work of all organs, including federal organs, must be more quickly adapted to the new situation. "It is necessary to aim at making the organs more operational and at ensuring the team and staff method of work both at the republican and the federal levels. The federal and republican organs should set an example by consistent implementation of stabilization policy, and not act exactly in the opposite way, as is often the case now. All spending should be analyzed, in detail as soon as possible, and all funds and the so-called inherited commitments in the sphere of general and common expenditures, including also the federal budget which is now increasing inflation, should be reexamined."

ADMIRAL MAMULA GREETS ARMED FORCES COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

LD251520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, has sent the following greetings to the men, cadets, officers and civilians serving in the communications branch of the SFRY Armed Forces:

"Dear comrades, on the occasion of 26 September, the Day of the Communications Branch of the SFRY Armed Forces, I send you the most cordial greetings and comradely congratulations.

"You are marking this year's holiday in a year when we have lost the first communist and soldier or our revolution, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, who interwove his revolutionary strength and genius in the foundations of our armed forces, into their combat evolution and development.

"Under Tito's leadership and on his initiative the communications branch was formed, and then later developed in the National Liberation War and after the war.

"Comrades, you are marking the historic military-political conference in Stolice on 26 September, 1941, as a day when decisions were adopted of critical importance for the development of our national liberation movement, decisions on the system of leadership and command of units of the national liberation force and partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, which also meant the creation of the organization of the communications branch which was to guarantee the function of leadership in war.

"In the National Liberation War, members of our communications branch made their full contribution to the successful command, transmission of information and reporting between units, although by means of the very modest equipment which we acquired mainly through capture from the occupying forces.

Today, when our armed forces have at their disposal complex and modern systems of signaling and communications manufactured by our domestic industry, the obligation is upon you to learn how to use them skillfully and surely, and to ensure the successful leadership and command of our units.

"The importance of the communications branch will be increasingly great in the development and operation of the armed forces and the system of all-people's defense, and your tasks are increasingly complex. Therefore, constant efforts are needed in your professional training and mastery of increasingly modern technology. I wish you much success on this path.

"I send greetings also to other organizations of the communications branch in the country, to work collectives of professional electronics in institutes, with the wish that by joint efforts you may facilitate the even greater readiness of the communications of the SFRY."

DORONJSKI ADDRESSES MEETING OF COMMUNIST YOUTH GROUPS

LD251854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Deliblato, 25 Sep (TANJUG)--A 3-day consultative meeting of the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (SKOJ), which created the new revolutionary morale and unwritten code of our revolution, opened in Deliblato today. The meeting will contribute to further research into and the writing of the history of our revolutionary youth movement.

More than 300 participants in the conference at the Paja Marganovic yourth settlement, including a large number of former members and leaders of SKOJ and the United Federation of Antifascist Youth (USAO), together with those who are continuing the traditions of communist youth will refresh their memories of the times of great moral, ideological and political trials and struggles of all communists and will throw light on the path of development from the origin of SKOJ in 1919 to the end of the armed revolution.

Ideological and moral links between times and generations are the features and characteristics of the personality of the revolutionary fighter which SKOJ nurtured and developed. Their value is lasting and still topical. This was emphasized by Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in the report he made which is part of the broader research and testament of one of the outstanding leaders of SKOJ and the party.

From that far off year of 1919 until today, Doronjski recalled, the revolutionary youth movement in Yugoslavia has at all stages been an integral part of our revolutionary, democratic and antifascist movement, led by the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY.

Comrade Tito's arrival at the head of the party, Doronjski said, marked a turning point. The effectiveness of Tito's concept of revolutionary organization, methods of action and the realization of the broad masses' action unity was directly reflected in the development of the youth movement. Tito considered the realization of the young generation's unity to be a long term and strategic orientation of the Communist Party, and as a true revolutionary and Marxist he penetrated deep into the essence of the historic events and tendencies on the eve of World War II.

Doronjski dwelt in particular on the personality of the SKOJ members, those unshakable and fearless revolutionary fighters who developed the entire range of human virtue, people who constantly reaffirmed themselves through their actions and whose essential characteristic was humanism. The important moral-political and ethical characteristic of the communist, Doronjski emphasized, is his struggle for full, true national equality. The generations of SKOJ members in our armed struggle were the creators and advocates of brotherhood and unity at a time when the enemy knife was being driven into our future and our history.

Not even today, Doronjski said, are the obligations and responsibilities of revolutionary fighters to nurture brotherhood and unity, or their obligation to deepen and develop the equality of nations and nationalities, any less strongly felt. Today, the young generation enters into life with more knowledge and developed capabilities of various kinds. Therefore, we expect their contribution to the continuation of our revolution to be great. Revolutionary communists are called on to constantly fight for the resolution of open social problems, as well as for the continuation of the revolution. They must not succumb to bourgeois tranquillity and a bourgeois way of life. Those who seek bourgeois tranquillity have abandoned revolutionary ideas, Doronjski said.

Difficulties also await today's young generation in the struggle to continue the revolution and to develop socialist self-managing relations, Doronjski said. These difficulties do not demand lives, but self-denial. The greatness of the young generation is expressed in the degree to which it is ready to confront these difficulties, and ready for the persistent, consistent battle and self-denial in order to arrive more quickly at its goal.

At the start of the consultative meeting two more introductory reports were also presented. Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, spoke about SKOJ and progressive youth in Vojvodina from 1919 to 1941, and Col Gen Jovan Stokovac spoke about SKOJ and the youth of Vojvodina in the armed units of the national liberation war.

CONFERENCE ON 'SOCIALISM IN WORLD' OPENS IN CAVTAT

AU250822 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Sep 80 pp 1,3

[S. Hodzic and M. Djorgovic report]

[Excerpts] Cavtat, 22 Sep--The fifth roundtable conference of the international tribune, "Socialism in the World," began in Cavtat today. It is organized by the three journals, MARSIZAM U SVETU, SOCIALIZAM U SVETU and SOCIJALIZAM. It is attended by 150 foreign participants from 60 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, the United States and Australia, and 60 of our scientific and sociopolitical workers.

Those participating do not represent any countries, parties or liberation movements, but come as individuals to speak about their studies. The subject of the roundtable conference this year is "Self-Management, Participation and Socialism."

Following an earlier request by foreign participants, before the beginning of the round-table conference a festive session was held, devoted to the memory of Josip Broz Tito. The session was chaired by Aleksandar Grlickov, and 20 participants from 18 countries spoke about Comrade Tito.

Opening the roundtable conference, Milojsko Drulovic, president of the council of the international tribune "Socialism in the World," called on those present to pay respect to the deceased permanent members of the previous Cavtat gathering with a minute's silence. In his greeting speech, Drulovic stressed that "the lively presence of demands for changes in the capitalist world (including demands for self-management) is influenced by the pressure of trade union movements and the efforts of the great leftist parties to present their own vision of the world that would overcome crises and conflicts of contemporary capitalist society.... The liberating dimension of world changes in the past few decades has been tremendous. Hundreds of thousands of people have been brought on to the stage of history. At the same time, socialist movements have also been strengthened."

Instead of an idealized view, Drulovic stressed, we must be critical of the state and relations in socialist countries when replying to a number of topical questions including: how to ensure a greater role of direct producers in the management of society; what is the role of the trade unions; how to set the role of the party in a new way, so that the party will not be identified with power. Workers do not wish to be mere objects, to accept accomplished facts, to make sacrifices alone and to implement decisions from above.

Numerous experiences show, Drulovic continued, that it is not sufficient to carry out nationalization of the means of production. Social conflicts are frequent in countries with social ownership, too. Many ideological schemes on the role of the party, state, plan, markets, which two or three decades ago appeared normal, no longer can stand up. How to solve the relations between planning and the market; what attitude to establish between the conventional forms of representative democracy and other, direct forms of democracy; how to avoid centralist management and to ensure mass forms of participation; how to strengthen independence and equality of nations and countries! All these are live subjects of the present time because of which we have gathered in this discussion.

In concluding his greetings speech, Drulovic said that "self-management is not magic formula. It is only an opportunity to establish direct democracy and for the working people to participate in all social affairs, step by step. One thing is clear: The last word in social affairs must not be had by bureaucracy and technocracy: it is not a legitimate representative even in a bourgeois society, and even less in a socialist one."

Expressing thanks to the foreign participants at the Cavtat roundtable conference who spoke about memories of Comrade Tito, Aleksandar Grlickov said:

When socialism began to sound like an inferno of contemporary civilization, when excessive bureaucratic growth began to overshadow humanism, Tito, searching for an authentic socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, found in socialist self-management a way for socialism in democracy and for democracy in socialism.

We believe that time will constantly measure the life and work of President Tito's constant search for a bridging of the clogged arteries of peace and his conviction about the certainty of the democratic formation of society and the emancipation of the workers class, which will remain the lasting maxims of his activities.

BRIEFS

MADAGASCAR AMBASSADOR--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Belgrade on 18 September received Jean Ernest Bezaza, newly appointed ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to Yugoslavia, who presented his credentials. Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, and Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, were present at the presentation ceremony. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 80 p 6 AU]

RWANDA AMBASSADOR--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Belgrade on 18 September received the credentials of Jules Kananura, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Rwanda to Yugoslavia, and held a friendly talk with the ambassador. Ivan Dolnicar, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency, and Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, attended the presentation ceremony and the talk. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 80 p 6 AU]

COSTA RICAN OFFICIAL LEAVES--Concluding his brief unofficial visit to Yugoslavia, Jose Miguel Alfaro Rodriguez, vice president of the Republic of Costa Rica, has left Belgrade. During his visit he had talks with Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, on advancing bilateral relations between the two countries and on other questions of interest to them. Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, participated in the talks. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 80 p 1 AU]